PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,492—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1898. [TEN PAGES.]

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th Dec.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	31st " 1899."
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "

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The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.
IMPERATOR		4,139	1st Feb. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR		4,139	1st April 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	16th Jan. 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,151	12th Feb. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,250	21st Dec.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 12, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MANILLA	A. Gaviano	5,000	5th Jan., 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six months, Rs. 900 ; nine months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or "vice versa", and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. BISAGNO from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 31st December, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 10, 1898.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

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CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 23rd December, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th December, at 10a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole. Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 22nd December, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 29th December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 7th January, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 20th December.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 22nd December.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,000	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th Jan, 1899.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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New Goods of Excellent Design, and in the well-known quality and unapproachable finish of this celebrated House.

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TREACHER AND COMPANY'S

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Imported from the leading Manufacturers in Sheffield, London, and of guaranteed strength and quality.

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TREACHER & Co. are SOLE AGENTS for the celebrated Cavendish Cutlery which they can confidently recommend as superior in temper and quality and in general excellence.

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CHINA AND GLASS FLOWER HOLDERS.
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TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA

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THERE IS TO-DAY no choicer preparation of the COCA LEAF than THIS WINE, which whilst exhibiting to the fullest extent the STRENGTHENING, STIMULATING and RESTORATIVE powers of THE DRUG, retains unimpaired the AROMA and FLAVOUR of the WINE, and is, thus, a perfectly palatable medicinal tonic fit for use AT THE TABLE or AS A LIQUEUR.

INVARIABLY OF FULL STRENGTH and standard quality, KEMP'S COCA WINE may be relied upon as superior to imported brands.

STIMULATES,
STRENGTHENS,
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Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

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A Most Fragrant and Refreshing Dressing, and the Most Effective Remedy for Thin, Weak, and Faded Hair.

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Invaluable for Cleansing the Hair and Scalp.

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RENEW THE APPETIT
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GUARANTEED	to go for 3 years without the necessity for cleaning and reoiling.
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GUARANTEED	English Watches at hitherto impossible prices.
GUARANTEED	The most reliable and therefore cheapest Watches made.
GUARANTEED	for durability and workmanship.
GUARANTEED	for accuracy of performance.
GUARANTEED	without a rival.
GUARANTEED	Sterling Silver cases.

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Footballs	"	0	14
Plush Purses, filled	"	0	14
Chocolate Creams, Fancy Ribbon Boxes	"	0	12
The Shamrock, very recherche	"	2	0
Picnic, Criket, &c., very choice	"	2	0
Bhangy Boxes	"	0	14
Moulded Almonds, 1 lb. fancy boxes,	"	2	4
Assorted Superior Fancy Chocolates, 1-2 lb. boxes	each As. 14 and 1 lb. box	1	10
Fruit Cremes, assorted flavours, do. do.	" " 13 do. do.	1	8
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The following ladies and gentlemen have kindly consented to take part:—Mesdames Aitken, Branson-Hojel, Lang, Reddie, Rivett-Carnac, Shaw, Stanley-Smith and Misses Hewett, Moore, Moseley, Muir, Mackenzie, M'Ausland, Stranack and Thomson, and Messrs. Bergne, Binning, Birket, Burgess, Cooper, De Saone, Halliday, M'Ausland, Hojel, Miller, Peechey, Ransome, Sheepshanks, Stephens, Webster, Watson, Smyth and Wimbush.

Conductor .... Capt. HEYMAN.

The Programme will consist of Songs, Choruses, Dances, Banjo and Guitar music, Zither, Jokes, Conundrums.

Reserved Stalls ....Rs. 3
Reserved Balcony .... „ 2
Admission.................................Re. 1

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Agent.

Bombay, 16th Dec. 1898.

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With and without Leg Rests.

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TOWELS, SHEETING, &c
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

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From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

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By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JUST LANDED.—Ladies' "PREMIER" HELICAL TRICYCLE and Gentlemen's "PREMIER" HELICAL TRICYCLE with Pneumatic Tyres, will carry any weight.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest Improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GREAT REDUCTION in our PRICES, on Toys, Dolls and Presents. Liberal Discount to Xmas Tree holders. Entire Stock to be cleared by Christmas, at SHROFF BROTHERS, FORT.

VARIETIES IN GOLD BROOCHES, NECKLETS, BANGLES, PINS and all kinds of JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Opals, &c.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., No. 125, Hornby Row, Fort.

RS. 12-8.—SUN-PROOF HELMETS. White Shikar, Cork Crowns.—ASQUITH and LORD Apollo Street.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Chaste and Artistic designs printed on Platinotype paper—Specially interesting, prepared from suitable local subjects and most appropriate for sending home. Before purchasing elsewere call and see the varied collection at the Art Photographic Salon of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

WHO can give you all that you want? Who can give you entire satisfaction? Who can look to your requirements? Not a pettifogging shop keeper, Not a dealer having a little stock on commission. Not a man who might close his doors. But a manufacturer of 50 years standing. A manufacturer who is represented everywhere. A manufacturer who has an army of 40,000 men. A manufacturer who can attend to all your wants. Pray who is that!! "SINGER."

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

TO BE LET, opposite the Bank of Bombay, 3rd FLOOR and one OFFICE ROOM. on the 1st floor and 2 GODOWNS of the house, belonging to HAJI ISMAIL HAJI OOSMAN CHOTANI, residing at Pydhowni, Memon Wada.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL MATHERAN.—Is the most comfortable, fashionable, highest, and most centrally situated Hotel on the Hill. It has several DETACHED Bungalows suitable for families. Rooms bright, airy, clean and commodious, all Home comforts provided. Terms moderate.

LANAULI.—THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL is re-opened exclusively for Europeans under the new Management of PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. Arrangements have been made for an excellent cuisine, and for the general comfort of the visitors.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"The Proprietor has fed us better than we have been fed in any Indian Hotel and altogether we have been most comfortable A. M. Pr—(t) Major, 9th Bo.-Infantry."

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED Grand Ornamental Palace Hand Organs and Portable Street Organs, from Rs. 450, to 2,000 each.—STEFFENAUER & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, A MERCHANT or FIRM, who desires to undertake an AGENCY BUSINESS for Japanese Goods (Exhibited in the sample room). Apply with references to the JAPANESE CONSULATE, Church Gate St., Fort.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man. None but experienced men need apply.—"W," care of this Office.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this office.

WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. .... Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"A YOUNG MAN seeks ENGAGEMENT as CLERK or COPYIST in any Mercantile Firm., Good Handwriting, sober habits and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience; willing to travel up-country, if necessary.—Address "SAM," care of this paper.

COCA WINE—THOMSON & TAYLOR'S. A remarkable Nerve Tonic and Stimulant. Most Useful to those undergoing Unusual Exertion. Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. F. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

CHARMING and USEFUL PRESENTS for Xmas—Such as Electro-Plate, Tea Poys, Fancy Chairs, Lamps, etc., etc., at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Hornby Road.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

WITH a view to enable the Railway Company to provide adequate accommodation to meet the heavy Passenger Traffic from Bombay by the Mail Trains of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 22nd and 23rd instant, intending First and Second Class Passengers are requested to either book their seats beforehand at the Colaba, Church Gate or Grant Road Stations, or to notify their intention to travel to the General Traffic Manager, Bombay.

It may be necessary, as in previous years, to run an additional Express Train on those dates, leaving Colaba 15 minutes after the Ordinary Mail Train.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th December, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE.
BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

FOUNDED for the promotion of the study of French language and literature.

Subscription:—

LIFE MEMBERS.................. Rs. 100.

ORDINARY MEMBERS—Entrance fee, Rs. 5. Quarterly subscription Rs. 3.

The Cercle possesses a valuable and select collection of books in French, and receives French Magazines and Newspapers every mail.

For membership apply to

J. E. DAVAR.,
Honorary Secretary.

15, Rope Walk Lane, Fort.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager Warora Colliery up to 2 P.M. on 31st January 1899 for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES required for the Warora Colliery during the financial year 1899-1900.

2. Form of Tender, conditions of contract and list of stores to be supplied may be had on application to undersigned on payment of one rupee per set.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for supply of stores."

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Apply to the
MANAGER, Warora Colliery.

Warora, 2nd December, 1898.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from the Mortgagees Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up for Sale by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the Executor of the Estate of the late SIRDAR DILER JUNG ABDUL HUK the following valuable immoveable properties in Bombay. The Sale will take place on the 10th January next and is made under the terms of an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th day of September, 1894:—

LOT NO. 1.

The premises known as "The old Secretariat" comprisng an area of 12,416 square yards, situate in Hummum Street, Bombay, and abutting also in Tamarind Lane, Dean Lane Church Lane, Bruce Lane and Apollo Street. The premises are of an Estate equivalent to freehold and are let to responsible tenants at a rental amounting to about Rupees 8,000 per month.

LOT NO. 2.

The Leasehold premises known as "The Esplanade Hotel" situate adjoining Rampart Row, Bombay, held on a Lease from the Secretary of State for India in Council for a term of 999 years from the 20th day of August 1867, at a yearly rental of Rupees 92-12, subject to the covenants and conditions mentioned in the said Lease.

LOT NO. 3.

The premises known as "The Sirdar's Mansions" or "The Esplanade Annexe Hotel" situate at the Apollo Bunder, Bombay, held on a Lease from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for the period of 60 years from the 1st January 1896, subject to the terms and conditions of the said lease.

The whole of these properties afford a good opportunity for investment by Capitalists and are well known as being amongst the most valuable properties in Bombay.

The Vendors reserve the right of submitting the properties in one or more lots or of Sale by private Contract and if so advised on different dates to the one abovementioned.

Particulars as to the Title and income and profits of these properties can be obtained on application to the Auctioneers or to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, at their Offices in Tamarind Lane, Bombay—Dated this 10th day of December, 1898.

ROUGHTON & BYRNE,
Mortgagees Solicitors.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE

One new English-built C under-spring CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horse.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

REMEMBER
We are offering our
TOYS, DOLLS
and PRESENTS
At REDUCED PRICES
TO CLEAR LARGE STOCK.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED
To
XMAS TREE HOLDERS
Rare Opportunity to
BUYERS OF XMAS GOODS.
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Discount,
AT
SHROFF BROTHERS,
HORNBY ROW.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST .... „ 13,63,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, Carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL..............................£600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS...............	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE .... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal.
AGRA................	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowin interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR.
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.................................$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 61, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF TWO ONE THIRD UNDIVIDED SHARES IN A PROPERTY AT NEW LINE STREET.

By order of the mortgagee, Dewram Canji, and on account and at the risk of Gajanan Atmaram Manker and Sunder Atmaram Manker, the mortgagors, Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 22nd September, 1896, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 21st instant.

All that the one third undivided share, or all other, the share, right, title, and interest of each of the said mortgagors, Gajanan Atmaram Manker and Sunder Atmaram Manker, in and to the piece or parcel of ground, hereditaments, and premises more particularly described hereunder viz.,—

All that piece or parcel of Government land, with all houses, outhouses and buildings, situate in New Line Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, bearing Collector's old No. 21, new No. 164, old survey Nos. 25-1214, new Survey Nos. 2-52, and Municipal Ward C No. 7802, and Street No. 10, admeasuring 382 square yards or thereabouts and standing in the books of Collector of Bombay in the name of Vasudev Keshowji the grandfather of the said mortgagors, and bounded on the east by the property of Vithoba Mankoji, on the west by the property of Dinanath Harichundra, on the south by the property of Dadabhoy Hosangji, and on the north by the New Line Public Road, formerly and now in the occupation of the heirs of Vasudev Keshowji.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS IN LAND.

Sale of valuable plots of land at Gamdevie, Baboolnath Road, near the Towers of Silence.

Under instructions of the owner, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at 3 p. m., on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, on the premises, the following 4 valuable plots of land, in separate lots or if so desired by intending purchasers in one lot only.

Private offers will also be received up to the 21st instant

Lot No, 1 containing 1,002 square yards,
„ 2 „ 1,084 „ „
„ 3 „ 1,058 „ „
„ 4 „ 1,002 „ „

PARTICULARS OF THE 4 LOTS.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land, together with several palm trees and two wells, situate at the Babulnath Road, otherwise called Gamdevie Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, near the Agiary of Seth Watcha-Ghandhy, containing by admeasurement four thousand nine hundred and seventy-four square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 140, new No. 1273, old Survey Nos. 458/59—461/62, and new Survey Nos. 7519 to 7521, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the executors of Raghunath Damoder, on or towards the west partly by a passage and partly by the property of Chintaram Vassantram, on or towards the north by the property of Hormusji Jehangir Dadysett, and on or towards the south by a passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of the Municipality under Street No —and Ward No—.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Rustomjee P Bharucha, Solicitor, at his office in Tamarind Lane, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY AT HOZRIA STREET.

By order of the mortgagee Narottam Anundjee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mistry Oomer Mahomed, Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee & Co., will sell by Public Auction, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated sixth day of August, 1896, on the premises on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of December 1898 at 4 p.m., the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or buildings situate, lying and being on the Western side of Hozria Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 169 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the book of the collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 1305, new No. 8470, old survey No. C-2450, and new survey No. 3915, and assessed by the assessor and collector of Municipal Rates and taxes, under E Ward No. 231, and street Nos. 26, 28 and 30, and bounded on the east by the Hozria street, on the west side by a sweeper passages, on the south by the property of Amidin Barlister.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM.

By order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Narayen Moraba, Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co, will sell by public auction, on the premises on Monday the 26th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of fazundari land containing by admeasurement 293 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the tenements or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward D No. 423, and Street No. 13, and which premises are at Girgaum Road, in the oart called Mulluckwady in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east, by the oart of Pranjiwandass Bhaichund, on or towards the west by Girgaum cross lane called Mulluckwady on or towards the north by the property of Luxuman Vithoba and another, on or towards the south by the property of Bhasker Juggannath.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY AT KHULASEE CHUCKLA OR GULLEE MOHOLLA.

By order of the mortgagee Haji Smael Haji Essak Mamsa, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Vora Esmalji Ebhramji Hasna and Goolam Mohomed Dawood, Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in pursuance of power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated 10th day of September 1891, on the premises on TUESDAY the 27th instant at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of furzendari land or ground together with a tiled roof or shed situate, lying and being on the east side of the Chukla or Gavlee Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub district of Mandvie, and containing by admeasurement 79 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 9, new No. 48 and E Ward No 631 and bounded on the East by the Chuckla Street on the West by Hallalkhor passage on the North property of Dawood Sooleman and on the South the property of Haji Esak Casum Munshee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

The well-known Marriott Cycles, manufactured by the Marriott Cycle Co., Ld., Birmingham, as follows:—

1 gent's Marriott Hunter No. 22, highest grade.
1 lady's „ Queen „ 28 „
1 lady's „ Sceptre „ 2 „

The above Cycles have Dunlop-Welch Pneumatic tyres, bearings throughout, are fitted with bell and lamp, and are being sold at reduced prices to clear a consignment.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th December, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 37, Nesbit Road, Mazagon the very valuable English teak and black-wood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order, one sweet-toned walnutwood cottage piano by Soundy and Co., in first-rate order, rich glass and crockery-ware, Bohemian glass, flower vases and table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of W. J. Ross, Esq. Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AT MESSRS. ANDERSON & CO.'S STABLES, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, by order of Arab Mahomed Awad and on account and risk of Hajee Husson—

6 Arab horses suitable for carriages.

The horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE, AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of lost luggage.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. R. GOODS DEPOT, WARI-BUNDER.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, doora cotton sweepings, doora waste paper, grain sweepings, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE TWO STOREYED CHAWL and a HOUSE at the corner of Junction and Bellasis Road, Byculla opposite the J. J. Hospital.

On MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the owners and on account and risk of the concerned, the following valuable (2) two-storeyed chawl and a house.

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house thereon erected, situate at New Nagpada, near the Parel Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 51, and standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2848, which said premises contain by admeasurement five hundred and eighty eight square yards or thereabouts and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the Parel Road, on the west by Shaik Boran Camadar Street, on the north by Bellasis Junction Road, otherwise known as New Nagpada Street, and on the south by Lot No. 2, and are now in the occupation of the tenant of the vendors

LOT NO 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing, thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Parel Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1579, 1681, 2511, and 2304, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 71, admeasuring three hundred and seventynine square yards and 5 ninth of another square yeard be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows that is to say, on the east by the said Parel Road, on the west by Shaik Boorban Commandant Street, on the north by a passage abutting the house of Lot No. 1 and on the south by the property of Annajee Dewjee, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor

Both the properties will be sold in one lot

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th December, 1898.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive corrective, and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1888.

COAGULINE,—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. James Ferguson, consisting of teakwood book case, writing table, easy chair, glassware, crockery, knives and forks, wearing apparel, books, Zanzibar parrot, table ornaments, one silver topped rhinoceros skin stick, a few bottles of brandy, claret, and whisky, &c.

The effects of the late Toolsiram Jewrakhan, consisting of sundry gold and silver ornaments.

Property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, chairs, tables, writing, dressing and wash- and tables, book and hat stands, etc.

6 Ordinary knitting machines with one cylinder.

6 Compound knitting machines with two cylinders.

A small parcel of gold jewellery suitable for Christmas presents, consisting of gold lockets set with pearls, ruby, and diamond, plain gold earrings, gold bracelet, gold earring set with diamond and pearls.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Soni Jala Vijanuner and his heirs and representatives ex s. s. Persia.

7 Octagonal Bars silver steel

On account of the concerned—

1 case 200 dozens coloured drops, ex. Poseidon.

38 cases each 3 gross clay tobacco pipes, ex. City of London.

65 S. K, 53-101—50 cases each 1 cwt. imitation red lead ex. Guntenfels.

AT 2 P.M.

9 pairs of carriage lamps and 1 lot carriage lace.
1 new 4 wheeled dog cart complete
1 second hand office shigram
1 handsome brand new victoria
1 strong-built victoria in good order.
1 handsome dog-cart,
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 English double-seated brougham by Silk and Son.
2 new pneumatic tyred bicycles.
1 Ceylon made 4 wheel dog cart in good order.
1 Double seated coventry bicycle in good order.
1 young bull dog 4 months old
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Markur building, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazaar, the surplus stock in trade consisting of merino, serge, fancy shirting, chintz, crape, delennes, fancy stationery, flower and feathers, gents' felt hats, neckties, blotters, English writing desks, Railway rugs and blankets, socks, stocking, gurnsey, lady's shawl, bleached towels, fancy check cloth, zeffer cloth, sheets, plush and velvet, plush bags, lady's belts, large show cupboards, writing tables, chairs, benches, etc.

The above is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Town Barracks, Fort, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, an ebonized cottage piano by Rose & Co., in good order, windproof table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of Lieutenant G. H. NELSON, proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN THE OART CALLED NIGDOWDY IN GIRGAUM,

On THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the permises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Vithal Canoo, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge dated 14th day of July, 1897 and 15th day of December, 1897, respectively, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in the oart called Nigdowdy in Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 163 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabout, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 204 and 204, new Nos 1876 and 1642, old survey Nos 546 and 546 and new survey Nos 7787 and 2-7787, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward No. 1085, Street No 39, Ward D, and bounded on the east by the passage of the oart, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Waman Bhawoo Cassinath, and on the south by a passage of the oart, and which premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Janardhan and Ardeshir, Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE RIPON BONE CRUSHING FACTORY SITUATE AT FRERE BUNDER.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. Nowrojee Framjee Lawyer, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bai Ratanbai, widow of Rustomjee Furdoonjee Ghadially, and all others concerned, the following, viz.,—The mortgage-debt due to the said Bai Ratanbai by one Ratanjee Nanabnoy Nallaseth, as also the moveable and immoveable property constituting the security for the said mortage-debt, viz, the premises known as the Ripon Bone-Crushing Factory situate at Frere Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay, and all machinery, fixture, plant &c., belonging to the said Factory.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned, or to the mortgagee's solicitors, Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Caliandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road, the following valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bed-room furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, large hand organ, cottage piano by Soundy in good order, electric bronze fountain large fish bowl, grass and grain crushing machines, gymnastic machine, 16 to 12 light chandeliers, bronze felt table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, musical box, harmonium, 4, 6 and 8 light cut glass rich gas chandeliers, and 2 and 6 light gas wall brackets, double door iron safe, China bath tub, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the old Hamilton Hotel Bungalow, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware Singers hand and foot sewing machine, table ornaments, carpets, lamps, etc., the property of H. F. FORDE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 19th December, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES on the Western side of Barbhai Moholla or Nagdevi Road, and on the East Side of First Don Tad Row, otherwise called Gore Moholla Street.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will on the undermentioned days, time and place, sell by Public Auction by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Lalljee Doongersey and Jadowjee Doongersey, trading under the name, style, and firm of Messrs. Boongersey Gangjee and Co. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Esmail Hajee Essa, by virtue of the power of sale reserved to them under mortgage deed dated 8th January, 1896, and two deeds of further charge dated 8th January, 1896, and 23rd September, 1896, the followidg valuable landed properties:—

LOT NO 1.—THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th December, 1898, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

Secondly.—All that piece of land of fazundari ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Barbhai Moholla, or Nagdevi Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Meeya Hajee Esmail Hajee Essa and his tenants, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. 63 and now new Street Nos. 498-500 and Ward No. 2374, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twelve and two ninths square yards be the same, little more or less, and bounded on the east by the said Barbhai Moholla, or Nagdevi Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Bhoola Ellias, and on the south by the house of Hajee Sulleyman Mullook.

LOT NO. 2—On FRIDAY, the 23rd December, 1898, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

Firstly.—All that piece of fazundari land or ground belonging to Khoja Ludhabhai Ebrahim, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the east side of First Don Tad Row, otherwise called Gore Moholla Street, then registered in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, and now in the sub-district of Bombay, and formely and now in the occupation of the said Hajee Esmall Hajee Essa and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assesment under No 12, the land containing by admeasurement twenty feet in breadth and twenty five feet in length, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the east by the said First Don Tad Row otherwise called Gore Moholla Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Memon Hajee Haroon Mahomed, and on the south by the house of Memon Abboo Backer Seedick.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Tyabjee Dayabhoy Pakvasa, and Chundulal, Solicitors to the mortgagees, at their Office, No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th December, 1898.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

CHIEF OFFICE:
ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,
LONDON, E. C.

ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NEW DEPARTURE IN THE WINE TRADE

India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

Hatch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and Spirits to

Her MAJESTY the QUEEN
H.R.H. The PRINCE of WALES.
H.R.H. The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.
Many of the Leading London Clubs.
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.

Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in udon are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of ullages so common in India.

Sole Agents for MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.
For price lists
For Calendar of Vintages (distinguishing the good from the bad and indifferent)
Apply to their Representatives.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
1 Forbes Street, Bombay.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.
Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street.
Or
Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD
CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

JAMES SMART,
ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,
556 & 566, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES

GODOWN TO BE LET.

FROM the 1st January next, a large spacious GODOWN, situate near Bodki Taak, Argyle Road, and at the corner of the Thana Street, now occupied by Messrs. A. Blascheck and Co.
For rent and particulars apply to

H. AJUM GOOLAM HOSSEN,
No. 172, Dawood Cajee Street, Nagdevi Road.

J. RATILAL & Co.,
TOBACCONISTS
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA BURMAH AND CEYLON
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLERS.
TOBACCOS:—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
FLAKED GOLD LEAF,
HONEY DEW,
PRIZEMEDAL BIRD'S EYE,
VIKING NAVY CUT,
LOG CABIN,
LILY OF THE VALLEY,
GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE.
CIGARETTES:—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
and NEEDLEPOINTS
QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED
All goods found affected at any time replaced at shortest notice
All inquiries to be referred to
J. RATILAL & Co.,
Tobacconists,
406, Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.
BRANCH :—66, Canning Street, Calcutta.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Sold and Steel "Movilletto" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rise, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 5h. 26m. High water, 3-19m., 3-58a. Low water, 9-48m., 9-31a.
P. and O. s. s. Socotra (extra) due to arrive.
Evening Concert, Indo-British Institution, 9-30 p. m.
Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Company, Elphinstone Circle, noon.
Simon's Grand Museum, Boree Bunder.

THEFT FROM A HOTEL.—Miss Black, residing at Gymkhana Hotel, has reported to the police, the theft of two gold pins, valued at Rs. 200, from her room on the 11th instant.

AN ABSCONDING SERVANT.—Khan Bahadur Dhunjishaw Hormasji Karaka, residing at French Bridge, has made a report to the police, that a Mahomedan servant whom he had employed about five days ago, absconded on the 15th instant, taking away with him a gold watch and chain valued at Rs. 400.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—On the 12th instant, a woman was robbed of her ornaments by a fellow passenger, while travelling in the mixed train leaving Jamnagar at 4-30 a.m. Complaint was made, and a woman was arrested on suspicion. The stolen articles, worth about Rs. 350, were found on her person, when a search was made.

ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Succaram Ganoo, a Hindu lad, aged eight years, while going to school at Samuel, Street at 2 p.m., on Saturday, was met by a Hindu, who enticed him away on the pretext foshowd ing him a great fair in the Fort, and having remove ornaments of the value of Rs. 76 from his person, left him at Apollo Bunder. The lad went to a police sepoy and gave him his father's address. The lad gives a fairly good description of the man who robbed him.

SUICIDE OF A FISHERMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday at the Babula Tank Road, on view of the body of Ramji Govind, a fisherman, aged fifty-five years. Deceased resided at Naoroji Hill. He had been suffering for the last four years. On the 15th instant, he left home on the pretext of going to the J. J. Hospital and was not heard of. On Friday after-noon his body was found floating in the Babula Tank and was removed by a police sepoy. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide by drowning.

CARRYING EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Todman charged Sheikh Oosman Sheik Ibrahim, tindal of coal-boat, with conveying a number of passengers in excess of that allowed by law. The accused admitted that he had carried 150 passengers in his boat, though according to his licence he was allowed to carry 26 only. The accused was fined Rs. 50, or in default sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CHARGE WITHDRAWN.—At the Mazagaon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, appeared on behalf of Mr. S. H. Billimoria and applied for permission to withdraw charges of forgery, etc., preferred at the instance of his client, against Mr. C. D. Bolton. Mr. Davar, Barrister-at-law, who represented the accused, said that he had no objection to the application being granted, provided the prosecution withdrew all the allegations against his client. The leave being granted, the magistrate remarked that the prosecution had adopted a very sensible and proper course, and ordered the accused to be discharged.

DEPARTURE OF MR. N. N. WADIA.—Mr. Nowroji Nasarwanji Wadia, C. I. E., a trustee of the Parsee Punchayet funds and honorary Secretary of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, left for England by Saturday's mail steamer for the benefit of his health. A large number of friends and admirers assembled at the Apollo Bunder to see Mr. Wadia off, among them being the heads and workmen of the various departments working under Mr. Wadia. A Portuguese student of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute read and presented to Mr. Wadia an address on behalf of the students; to which Mr. Wadia made suitable reply. He was then presented with bouquets and garlands of flowers, and left for the mail boat amidst the cheers of those present at the bunder.

A PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—On Saturday afternoon, in the hall of the Bai Bhikajee Bengalee Girls School, Mr. Darasha R. Chichgar presided at a distribution of prizes to the successful boys of the Naserwanjee Muncherjee Cama charitable school. The report read by Mr. Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, the zealous and energetic superintendent of the school, shewed that there were ninety pupils on the rolls of the school at present, their sage ranging from 6 to 14 years, the children of members of the poorer class of Parsees. The pupils were examined in the subjects of their studies, and the examiner had made a satisfactory report of the instruction imparted to them. The chairman having distributed the prizes, addressed the meeting at some length on the advantages of modern systems of education.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Inspector Sanderson charged Kalianji Odhawji, a share-broker, with stealing on the 16th instant, five currency notes of the value of Rs. 5,000, belonging to his cousin, Virji Kanji Shroff, residing at Mint Road. It appeared from the evidence of the complainant, that on Thursday evening he counted the notes along with other notes in the presence of the accused, and making them up into a bundle, locked them in a safe. In the morning the accused came to him for the purpose of negotiating an advance to a certain person, when, on opening the bundle, and re-counting the notes, the complainant found the five notes to be missing. After some evidence had been recorded, the case was adjourned.

A PARSEE DOCTOR IN TROUBLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Crawford, Municipal Solicitor, filed, on behalf of Lieutenant-Colonel Weir, Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, an information against Dr. Kaikhushro G. Master, L.R.C.P., L.M., charging him, under section 421 of the Municipal Act, with not reporting a case of plague in Marooti Lane, Fort. The charge was in respect of a *dhobie* girl, named Amba Kalian, who was removed to the Mody Bay Hospital for treatment. A Parsee gentleman, engaged in house-to-house inspection, gave the first information to Dr. Malegaumwalla. The matter having been reported to the Municipal Commissioner, he ordered proceedings to be taken. The Magistrate granted summons, which was made returnable on Friday next.

A PARSEE LADY GRADUATE.—Among those who have passed the L. M. and S., the final medical examination of the Bombay University, is a young Parsee lady named Merbai, the daughter of Mr. Nanabhy Nusserwanjee Khareghat, Superintendent of the *Jame-Jamshed* printing press. She was educated in the Fort Ladies High School, and passed her Matriculation when she was sixteen years of age. She prosecuted her studies at the Grant Medical College where she had a very successful career. At the University examination held this month, she showed such a high proficiency in the various branches of medicine and surgery that she was awarded the "Queen-Empress silver medal," the "Lady Reay gold medal," the "Bai Heerabai Cama gold medal," and the scholarship of the medical women for India Fund of 1888, of the value of Rs. 150, tenable for one year.

KHOJA FESTIVAL AT BANDORA.—The Natal-day of their great Saint, Hajrat Imam Hoosein Saheb, was celebrated on Friday night last, by the Khoja community of Bandora at their mosque. In honour of the occasion, the members of the community were seen throughout the week, vieing in decorating the portions assigned to them. The followers of this saint number more than 1,500 souls in Bandora. The streets surrounding the mosque were gaudily decorated with rows of artificial flowers, and flags were seen floating in the air. The mosque in particular with over 200 butties of various shades and tints, and the open and broad spaces facing this building bedecked with rows of arches looked like a fairy land. Punctually at the appointed hour, the grand pyrotechnical display in honour of this feast, commenced. More than 3,000 spectators turned out to witness this display Entertainments of this nature being rare in Bandora, advantage was taken of it by the townsmen of Bandora and its suburbs. The rush was very heavy. Invitations to the number of 200 were issued to citizens of Bandora, Parsis, Hindus and others. After the display of fireworks, the management distributed goolab, utter and bouquets to the guests. Messrs. Mahomed Gangji, Mahomed Babool and Rahimbai Peerbhai, the leading spirits of the Khoja community in Bandora, deserve great praise for their untiring zeal in bringing this entertainment toja success. The police arrangements were praiseworthy.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1 1-2d. per bottle.

CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST A PARSEE

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Inspector Barker again charged Dinshaw Edulji Randelia, a Parsi, with committing murder of his daughter, named Hirabai, and with causing grievous hurt to Soonabai, his mother, on the 3rd instant. At the last hearing the accused was sent to the Police Surgeon Dr. Sidney Smith, for examination as to the state of his mind. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Superintendent Holdway, prosecuted.

Dr. Sidney Smith, examined by the Court, said that the accused had been under his observation since the last hearing of the case. He believed he was of unsound mind. Witness did not think he was capable of making his defence on the charge of murder. He had given his grounds for that opinion in his reports.

In the reports Dr. Sidney Smith said:—"He is constantly talking; has all kinds of hallucinations, says his food is poisoned; is much troubled by imaginary, constant whispering in his ear, both day and night; gets very much excited when talking of his family, considers he was perfectly justified in taking the life of his daughter, and regrets that his mother and others were not killed.—His grandfather is said to have died insane at the age of 72, and was insane for the last ten years of his life. The accused was in the Colaba lunatic Asylum from 5th September to 31st October 1897. He tried to stab himself on the 3rd instant. He is dangerous to others. He accuses his wife of infidelity and of bringing up his children immorally, and murdered his youngest child as well as wounded his wife, eldest child and his own mother on the 3rd instant."

The Magistrate thereupon passed the following order: From my observation of the accused both at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and in this court, where he has talked wildly and incoherently, and also from the evidence of the Police Surgeon, I am of opinion that the accused is of unsound mind, and is consequently incapable of making his defence. I therefore postpone further proceedings in the case, and remand the accused to custody, pending the orders of the local Government.

The proceedings were then adjourned "sine die."

THE INQUEST.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, coroner, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, concluded the enquiry, regarding the death of Heerabai, a Parsee girl aged seven years who, with her mother, sister and grand-mother, was stabbed by one Dinshaw Edlji Randeria, father of deceased, on the evening of the 3rd instant, in her house at Cheera Bazaar. Superintendent Hack and Inspector Barker watched the proceedings on behalf of the Police and the accused. Dinshaw was also placed before the coroner and the jury. After evidence from Dr. Sidney Smith, similar to that given before the Magistrate, the jury returned the following verdict: That the deceased died of hemorrhage, consequent on the wound on the abdomen which had been inflicted with a knife by one Dinshaw Edulji Randeria, and that the said Dinshaw Edulji Randeria, is of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence to any charge that may be brought against him.

THE DOUBLE MURDER IN BOMBAY

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, resumed enquiry, regarding the circumstances touching the deaths of Jaina, a Mahomedan woman, and her aunt, Nurjehan "alias" Mulavi, who died of the injuries inflicted on them by one Ahmedkhan, a Pathan, in their house in Gujar Street, near Full Gulley, Bhendy Bazaar on the 13th instant. Superintendent Hack and Inspector Mann were present on behalf of the police, and the accused Mir Ahmedkhan Bahadurkhan was also present. Chotibeo a Mahomedan woman, keeping, a cook-shop on the ground floor of the house in which the murders were committed, examined by Superintendent Hack, stated that about twenty-five days ago accused came to the house and called Nurjehan a bad name. Beyond that witness heard nothing Ahmedkhan came there on another occasion to see Jaina. On the 13th instant, at noon, witness saw accused go there. Witness went up stairs with bread, when she heard cries of mara mara, i. e. killed, killed. Witness ran downstairs, went near the room of the deceased, and looked in, when she saw accused striking the two women with a chopper. He then ran away in the direction of Imaumbara. His clothes were stained with blood.

Masia, another woman, residing on the ground floor of a neighbouring house, corroborated.

Abdulally Mulla Husseinally, the landlord of the house, deposed that about six weeks ago deceased Jaina rented the room from witness for Rs. 1-8-0 per month. A day before their deaths, Jaina gave witness notice to quit. In the afternoon of the 13th instant, witness heard the cries of murder and went downstairs.

Dr. Sidney Smith, surgeon to the Coroner, who made a post mortem examination of the body of Jaina, described the wounds, which numbered eight, inflicted on her. Witness was of opinion that her death was due to hemorrhage, consequent on the wounds he had had described. The wounds could not be inflicted by the chopper produced.

Dr. T. D. W. Gillespie, House-Surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, made an autopsy of the body of Nurjehan, Alias Mulani, and described five wounds inflicted on her head and arm. He was of opinion that her death was due to compound comminuted depressed fracture of the skull and hemorrhage from the wounds of the scalp. The wounds described could have been inflicted by the chopper in question. The piece of iron found lying on the brain might have been a piece of the Chopper. Accused Mir Ahmedkhan was also brought to the hospital at the same time as the deceased Mulani. He had a compound fracture of the index finger of the left hand, which also appeared to have been caused by a heavy cutting instrument similar to the chopper. Witness dressed the fracture.

The jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against the accused Ahmedkhan, who was then committed by the Coroner to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

THE annual general meeting of the subscribers of the above Fund was held, on Saturday afternoon, in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, Mr. Framroze R. Joshi presiding. The report of the Managing Committee for the year ending 31st March, 1898, showed that the capital of the Fund had increased from Rs. 17,63,345 on the 31st March, 1897, to Rs. 18,35,344 on the 31st March, 1898. During the report under review 113 new members were admitted, whilst 60 names were struck off, the total number standing at 916 on 31st March, 1898. The number of pensioners on the 31st March, 1897, was 207, the total amount payable monthly being Rs. 5,776. Ten widows died during the year under report, and 31 were added to the list so that the number of widows on 31st March, 1898 stood at 228, showing an increase of 21, and the aggregate amount of monthly pension payable was Rs. 6,124. The number of widows residing in England increased from 9 to 11 and the aggregate amount of pensions received by them rose from Rs. 815 to Rs. 954 per mensem. The capital of the Life Assurance Branch was reduced from Rs. 1,25,153 to Rs. 1,18,304, the decrease being due to a sum of Rs. 20,450 having been paid as bonuses to the estates of 9 deceased members. The total amount assured during the year was Rs. 32,600. The report having been laid before the meeting, resolutions were passed adopting the report, re-electing Messrs. Framroze R. Joshi, Balkrishna Nilaji Pitale and J. F. Pereira members of the Managing Committee for two years, confirming the appointment made by the Committee of Mr. Almond in place of Mr. Bedford, resigned, as a member of the managing Committee, electing Mr. J. F. Vaz secretary and treasurer, for one year, and electing Mr. Waman V. Gokhale, as auditor. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SATURDAY'S YACHT CLUB RACES.

SHIP'S BOATS HANDICAP RACE.

Name of Boats	H'p	Entered by	Finish H	M	S	Corrected Time H	M	S
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	Scr	Lt C S Townsend	4	57	5	1	42	5
H M S Magdala's Cutter	Scr	Mr G B Hazell	5	3	7	1	48	7
H M S Abyssinia's Dinghy	30	Mr G Cleal	5	32	19	1	47	19

Course No 8—1st prize won by H M S Abyssinia's Cutter

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Name of Boats	Entered by	Time of Arrival H	M	S
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	5	11	39
Teal	Mr W Murray	5	12	13
Meg	Mr J B K Macbeth	5	14	36
Lorna	Mr M P Baird	5	19	32
Midget	Officers, R A	5	24	13
Cygnet	Mr E C Richards	5	36	4
May	Comdr W Chandler	5	37	27
Maud	Col H D Oliver, R E	Did not finish		

Course No 8—1st prize won by Tomtit, 2nd prize won by Teal, and 3rd prize won by Meg.

YACHTS' HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats	Hcp	Entered by	Finish H	M	S	Corrected time H	M	S
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	5	8	13	1	23	13
Chita	6	Mr E Comber	5	9	55	1	18	55
Stella	Scr	Col H W Boyd, IMS.	5	10	13	1	25	13
Kismet	8	Mr W P Symonds	5	14	38	1	21	38
Janetta	10	Officers, R E	5	23	10	1	28	10
Mannikin	13	Officers, R A	5	24	51	1	28	51
Sca	8	Mr J P Chrystal	5	28	3	1	35	3
Pixie	17	Messrs Smytham and Howse	5	40	18	1	38	18

Course No 8—1st prize won by Chita, 2nd prize won by Kismet, 3rd prize won by Turquoise

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. M. H. HAKIM, Fifth Judge.)

ALLEGED PERJURY.

CLIVE DURANT VS. EDULJI CAWASJI.

ON Saturday Clive Durant appeared before Mr. Hakim and applied for permission to prosecute Eduljee Cowasjee, proprietor of Pallonjee's Adelphi Hotel, Byculla, who, he stated, in obtaining distress warrants against Lieutenant Vautin and Alexander Williams, had falsely sworn that each of the defendants was justly indebted to him in the sum of Rs. 70 for arrears of rent. In so swearing, for the purpose of obtaining distress warrants, Eduljee Cowasjee grossly abused the process of the Court and committed deliberate perjury. The facts, briefly stated, were as follows:—Dorabjee Patel was agent of Jeejeebhoy Petit for the scoornation of false witnesses and by various inducements, threats, and false promises, he beguiled Williams to abandon his secure position on the defence in the late case of alleged extortion and to become an approver. As part consideration, Dorabji Patel arranged with Eduljee Cowasjee to board and lodge at his hotel Williams, his family, and boarders (six persons) for Rs. 720 per month, and they and their guests were also provided with liquors free. It was patent to the public that Dorabji Patel, who is a lawyer's clerk, would not incur such expenditure on his own account, and Williams was utterly unable to do so. It was therefore notorious that the money was provided by Jeejeebhoy Petit and Eduljee must have been, and he has admitted that he was privy to the purpose for which his Hotel was being used. As a matter of fact, Williams was provided, not with two rooms, as falsely represented by Eduljee Cowasjee but with three suites of the best rooms in the Hotel, usual rent of which was Rs. 195 per month. In order to conceal the truth, it was pretended on the part of the prosecution at his (Durant's) trial that Mr. Arthur Fernandez was the tenant of one of the suites of rooms and had paid the rent for September last, Williams and his family were his guests; but applicant held a letter of Mr Fernandez and a written statement made by him to prove that Dorabjee Patel was the responsible party and that he attempted to suborn him (Fernandez) to depose that he was the tenant but he refused to give such evidence. Eduljee Cowasjee furnished. Dorabjee Patel with false receipted bills for Rs. 35 a month purporting to show that Mr. Fernandez had paid the rent for September for rooms occupied by Williams, and that Mr. Vautin had paid for rooms occupied by him. This was to make it appear that Williams was leaving within his means in quarters of the same rent as his house in Parel, and to enable Dorabji Patel to support his perjured statement that Williams was the guest of Mr. Fernandez. Applicant was personally interested in the matter as the recent case against him was a vile conspiracy, to support which no less than six persons were suborned to depose to inventions, and Eduljee Cowasjee (who is a connection by marriage of Dorabjee Patel and his creature and accomplice) made the affidavits in collusion with Jeejeebhoy Petit for the purpose of extricating the latter from the predicament in which he is now placed by fabricating false evidence to defeat applicant's claim for damages for false and malicious prosecution. Apart from applicant's interest in the matter, it was both his right and duty under Section 190 (C) of the Criminal Procedure Code, as expounded by the High Court is Sathe's case, to set the law in motion, as he had knowledge of the offence committed, and it appeared that without his intervention the criminals concerned would not be brought to justice. Applicant therefore applied for sanction to prosecute Eduljee Cowasjee for giving and fabricating false evidence, and prayed that notice might issue to him to appear and show cause why such sanction should not be granted.

His honor said he thought the matter was one for the Public Prosecutor as Durant was not a party to the case, and it was only a Magistrate who could take cognisance of an information laid by a third party under Section 190 (C).

Durant submitted that if this was a complaint of an offence which did not require sanction to prosecute he could go straight to a magistrate who would be bound to issue process on his information. If he did so now he would be referred back to his honor for the requisite preliminary sanction.

His honor said another objection was that as he had not gone into the case he could not say that Eduljee Cowasjee had committed perjury.

Durant contended that the making of the affidavit was in itself part of a judicial proceeding and his honor had only to see if there was reason to believe that the perjury had been committed. If so, notice must issue.

A prolonged discussion ensued, in the course of which Durant said it was notorious that perjury was frightfully prevalent in the Small Cause Court, and if no action were taken by his honor in such a clear case as the present he (Durant) would bring the matter under the notice of, Chief Justice the Sir Louis Kershaw. Ultimately his honour passed the following order:—"The distress warrant matter was summarily decided, and I had no opportunity of judging whether the landlord Eduljee Cowasjee or anybody else committed prejury in his affidavit. Besides this, the applicant was not a party to the distress warrant which was disposed of by me yesterday. The applicant applies to me under Section 190 (C) C. P. C., but I am neither a Presidency Magistrate, nor a District Magistrate, nor a Sub-Divisional Magistrate. I therefore reject the application without calling upon the other side to show cause."

Durant asked that a copy of the order might be furnished him so that he might at once move the High Court for revision of this order. His honor granted the application.

(Before Mr. J. M. CURSETJI, Third Judge.)

DISPUTE ABOUT A PONY.

MRS. ELLEN ATKINS VS. E. C. O'BRIEN.

ON Saturday his Honour heard the suit in which Mrs. Ellen Atkins sought to recover from E. C. O'Brien Rs. 587, being the value of a race pony and the value of its services for some months. It will be remembered that the defendant was charged before Mr. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, by the plaintiff with the theft of the pony in question, and of a cabriolet, both of which the plaintiff alleges to be hers. Mr. Dastur acquitted O'Brien of the theft of the cabriolet, but directed it to be made over to Mrs. Atkins, referring O'Brien to a civil suit to recover it if he was aggrieved by the order. On the other hand, the magistrate discharged O'Brien in respect of the alleged theft of the pony and ordered it to be made over to him.

The case for the plaintiff is that the pony was originally lent to her by Mr. Greenhalgh, the jockey whose property it had long been, that he proposed; to entrust it to her care while he was away in England, but that defendant who was then boarding with her, told her that Greenhalgh wanted the pony back; that defendant had sold for her at Bennett's auction a dog-cart and horse for Rs. 450, out of which she gave O'Brien Rs. 250 in notes, the numbers of which she kept, to pay Greenhalgh for the pony, as O'Brien had stated that Greenhalgh was willing to sell it for that price.

On the return of Greenhalgh from England plaintiff was surprised to receive a letter from him asking for the return of the pony, whereupon she wrote to him that she had settled for it through O'Brien, who was then in hospital with the plague and incapacited from attending to business for about three months. In the meantime Greenhalgh left again for England. Plaintiff then fell out with O'Brien, who left her house, making no claim either to the cabriolet or pony. About thirteen months afterwards he sent his syce to plaintiff's stable with directions to pay plaintiff's syce a small sum to go out of the way, and, having thus got rid of him, O'Brien's syce took the cabriolet and pony to his master. Plaintiff at once charged O'Brien with theft and he was arrested by Superintendent Brewin but was released on bail by Mr. Dastur the following day. O'Brien stated, in answer to the charge in the Police Court, that he bought the pony in Calcutta for Rs. 1,250, and that he had raced it there against a pony belonging to Mr. Apcar. He called no witnesses to prove this, but several persons disposed that the animal was reputedly his. His case, further, was that he had merely allowed Mrs. Atkins the use of the pony. Greenhalgh is now in Bombay for the races and has been sub-pœned as a witness by the plaintiff.

A TEN-FOOT TIGER.

THE people who refuse to believe in a 10-foot tiger must be content to fall in with those who hold that there has never been a man who lived to the age of 100 years. The tiger sceptics have the advantage in the matter that whereas men certainly enjoy continually increasing chances of an advanced age the number of tigers that are allowed to attain the grandeur of full proportions is rapidly becoming less and less. Nevertheless the well-attested case of Mrs. Laurie Johnston's tiger proved once for all that the Royal Bengal is capable of growing vastly beyond 10 feet; and this was followed by the fall of several monsters which though not approaching the size of "the lady's tiger" went well beyond the limit that some people have arbitrarily laid down for the growth of the animal. Finally, Mr. Rowland Ward, in the current number of the *Field*, speaks of an enormous tiger skin that has been sent him for setting up by Colonel Evans Gordon who shot the beast last May. The length of the tiger by tape measurement on the field was 10 feet 7 inches, the skin when dressed stretching to 12 feet 4 inches, and its other measurements big in proportion except for the weight which was 490lb., or 50lb. less than a 10-foot tiger shot by the Maharaja of Kuch Behar. Although Mr. Ward is wrong in saying that this is the biggest tiger shot in recent years, unless he puts a very strict meaning on "recent," it would be safe probably to say that it is the biggest that will be shot for many a year to come.

DR. W. J. RUSSELL, F.R.S., has discovered a method of taking photographs in the dark.

B. V. A. LADIES' CONCERT.

A VERY enjoyable concert was held in the B. V. A. Club room on Saturday evening: a large and appreciative audience was present. Mr. Seymour Dove opened the proceedings with a bright selection upon the pianoforte, after which Mr. A. Pell gave a good rendering of "The Sons of Crozland," in which he introduced much expression and feeling. Mrs. Flynn, always a popular favourite at these entertainments, was as good as ever. She sang two songs, which were rapturously encored. Mr. M. C. Naught did justice to the fine Bass song, entitled "A hundred fathoms deep." His powerful voice was heard to advantage. "A life's Lullaby" (gerald ane) a remarkably pretty song was given in a very pleasing manner by Miss Ferus who has a pleasant voice. Mr. Blodwell, who is familiar at these social fuctions as a banjoist, appeared this time as a cartoonist; his sketches were well drawn and were remarkable for the short time he expended upon them. "For all eternity" was given in good style by Mr. Thomas, although suffering slighly from hoarseness. The second part of the programme opened with a very clever conjuring entertainment by Professor Leo. Mrs. Beauford was in good voice. She sang Piccolonini's "Dream Voice" very sweetly and gained deserved applause" Captain Matthews accompanied with a well subdued violin obligato. Dr. Frederick Pearse gave a good interpretation of "Tell her I love her so" in a tenor setting, which was much appreciated. The audience insisted upon his reappearance, and he good naturedly responded with "The Lost Watch" (Puisuti) Mr. R Oliver's rendering of "The Diver" was clear and distinct, his Bass voice filling the large room. That old favourite Mr. Ben Defrece was as good as ever and introduced two new humorous songs, and gave several other of his well-known contriubutions and finally finished up with his inimitable recitation "The Charge of the Light Brigade" The concert ended by all joining in the National Anthem. Mr. Seymour Dove, as usual, accompanied throughout the whole programme in his well known style.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	3	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	11	5	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Cowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	2	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	1	27
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	8
G Mahim and Worli	3	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	2	0	1
Hospitals	0	11	22
	26	21	131
Same date last year	27	30	131

THE Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	3	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	1	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	1	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	3	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	1	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	0	8
G Mahim and Worlee	1	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	15	22
Total	22	19	104
Total plague deaths to date	32,381	28,452	
Same date last year	23	12	112

THE HEIGHT OF POLO PONIES.

THE controversy regarding the height of polo ponies has lulled for the moment, most people concerned being content to wait for the final discussion and decision when the subject comes up for disposal at Umballa during the Tournament week. There will then be gathered together the leading players of the game in Upper India, and the opinions of station, gymkhana, and regimental clubs will be submitted formally to a representative meeting. If it comes to a vote provision will doubtless be made for the use of proxies in the case of clubs unable to send up any members, for on a question such as this finality can only be obtained by accurately gauging the feeling of players. It has been stated that the proposal made by Major General Locke Elliot to raise the height to 14-1 has no chance of being adopted; that the majority of clubs have pronounced against it; and that generally no change is desired in the world of polo. This however is by no means correct, and it is surprising that anyone should have attempted to prejudge the questions at issue. General Elliot has some strong supporters, and it yet remains to be seen whether his suggestions will not result in at least some change. A correspondent, who has had a good opportunity of gauging the opinions held by players, suggests a compromise and it is well worth consideration It is konwn that the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club have decided to appoint an official measurer with a view to stopping the scandal attaching to certain measuring committees in the past; and this official will begin his work probably next hot weather. He will have to visit all important racing centres, and the C. T. C. would certainly raise no objections to his measuring all ponies submitted to him, as the fees charged would go towards meeting his salary and travelling-expenses, altogether no inconsiderable sum. Our correspondent suggests that the polo height should be made 14 hands, but that only C. T. C. certificates should be accepted. As the official measurer will know his business thoroughly there will be none of those "good" measurements which delight the hearts of clever owners. The big ponies which are supposed to be 13-3 but are really well over 14 hands will be put in their proper place, and we shall hear no more of the vagaries of measuring committees, who, by the way, sin generally through want of experience. If then the standard for polo be made 14 hands with the safeguard mentioned, the objections put forward that raising the height will make matters worse instead of improving them will disappear: the C.T.C. certificates will prevent very big ponies, "well-measured" as the phrase goes, from being used. We cannot say how far this proposal will prove acceptable, but it seems one that is worth discussion.

"PROVIDENT" FUND COMPANIES.

A COLLECTOR'S OPINION.

WE noticed some time ago the evils resulting from the so-called Provident Fund Companies, more particularly in Bombay, and showed that the proposed legislation by Government regarding them would come none too soon. In Bengal also the promoters of these companies are numerous, but if we are to believe the District Officers they have honest intentions in some cases, unlike the scoundrels who prey upon the ignorant people on the Bombay side. Thus the Collector of Pabna in the Rajshahi District writes in his last annual report:—"I have had some experience of these Loan Companies or Benevolent Societies in another district, and am strongly of opinion that Government would be doing a kindness to the *raiyat* if it stepped between him and them. The *raiyat* will believe anything when he sees a prospect obtaining a loan of money, whilst the company promoters have usually the best intentions in the world, but unfortunately are without subscribed capital, and failure is bound to come sooner or later." In Rungpur the Collector reports that the Funds which were so conspicuous in the previous year are now practically defunct, some having collapsed quietly and others having been wound up by the District Judge under the Companies Act. The net result is that the *raiyats* have lost their money, while the promoters get off scot-free. The new law will put a summary stop to this kind of business.—*Pioneer*.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Mascott, 2,018 tons, Captain J Ross, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Calcutta, 5th December, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Obra, 3,496 tons, Captain G Brown, cleared on Saturday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Melpomene, 1,854 tons, Captain A Martinolich, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste (15th November,) with a general cargo, and 4 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line s.s. Hohenfels, 3,550 tons, Captain T. Lintig, cleared on Saturday, for Madras and Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain F Howlden, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Calcutta 1st December, via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE s s Cleydesdale, 2,295 tons, Captain J Sharp, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from London (8th November,) via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passenger: Mr and Mrs Horn, and infant, Mr and Mrs Shierham.

H M S steamer Redbreast, Lieutenant Commander F Travers, arrived here on Saturday, from Bussorah, which port she left on 6th December, having called at Bushire. During the voyage she experienced fine weather, and slight N E Monsoon.

THE B I S. N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi 15th December, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Brigadier-General Spragg, Captain Brindon, Captain Brownrigg, Mr. T M Carrol, Major G H Tararr, Miss Napier, Lieut I Byran, Lieut Mair, Mr. Pattiman, Mr Chandamall, Mr Nathamalb, Mr Novamall, Mr and Mrs Shillnack, Mrs Phillips, Mrs and two Misses Gawthorne, Mrs. King, Mr Raynold, Mr. Chagla one native clerk, and 60 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DEC. 17.

Vessels	Tons	Capt	Destination	Date	Agent
Avoca	944	Davidson			A Munjee
Booldana	2143	Kilpatrick			M M & Co
Sutlej	2143	Symons			P & O Co
Ship Ladakh	1908	Hannah			Std Oil Co
Woolwich	2107	Cox			A Montachaff
India	2591	Robertson			M M & Co
Okhla	3136	Peck			Do
Caithness	2222	Proud			K N & Co
Pachumba	544	Skinner			M M & Co
Kt Commander	2734	Durant			K N & Co
Hohenfels	1862	Wilkins			Glade & Co
Indra	3923	Burkill			K N & Co
Amra	170	Martyr			M M & Co
Obra	3496	Brown			M M & Co
Claverly	1837	Scorgie			K N & Co
Merkara	1949	Kedslie			M M & Co
Henry Bolckiow	639	Bennett			B & P S N Co
Orongsay	1350	Owen			Bombay Co
Secundra	1876	Allen			M M & Co
Ellora	1494	Thomas			Do
Afridis	2554	Gladstone			M M & Co
Peninsular	3048	White	London	17-12	P & O Co
Mascott	2018	Ross			
Vadala	2164	Howlden			M M & Co
Dwarka	759	Tice			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
D	Clan Maclean	1486	Ward	Hamburg		F M & Co
L	Satrunji	547	Budroo			Shepd & Co
M	Indra	2591	Robertson			M M & Co
O	Crescent	905	Hannah	Calcutta	20-12	H C Tar Mahomed
Q	Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull	24-12	F Muir & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Kaveri	552	Ahmed	Bhownager	17-12	Shepd & Co
Ponani	552	Ahmed	Bhownager	20-12	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Hispania	2213	Abry	Liverpool	20-12	W & A G & Co
5	Bengal	2752	Barcham	China	20-12	P & O S N Co
6	Carthage	2893	Gadd	London	31-12	P & O S N Co
8	Gisela	4640	Mosca	China		A L S N Co
9	Rydal Hall	2139	Mitchell	Karachi		K N & Co
11	Courland	760	Sustad			H C Joosub
12	Mazagon	3279	Andrews	China	21-12	P & O S N Co
16	Lindenfels	1862	Wilkins	Hamburg	20-12	Glade & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.				Agent
Simla	1615 tons gross				M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 3m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Clydesdale s	Sharp	London, Nov 8
	Mascott s	Ross	Calcutta, Dec 5
	Vadala s	Howlden	Calcutta, Dec 1
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, Dec 15
	Melpomene s	Martinolich	Trieste, Nov 15
	Shannon s	Cole	London, Nov 23
	H M S Redbreast	Travers	Bussorah, Dec 6
	Skuld s	Olsen	Rangoon, Dec 6
18	Darius s	Frith	Melbourne
	Bisagno s	Maganozi	Batoum, Nov 26
	Lawada s	Clarke	Zanzibar

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Hohenfels s	Lintig	Madras & Calcutta
	Peninsular s	Wheler	London
	Obra s	Brown	Calcutta, &c
	Dumra s	Rothwell	Karachi

The steamer Melpomene entered for loading on Saturday for China, Japan, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Ladakh sp, 1908, Hannah
Woolwich s, 2107, Cox
Hispania s, 2213, Abrey
Dido s, 3127, Pickering
Clan Maclean s, 1186, Ward
Lindenfels s, 1862, Wilkins
Afridi s, 2354, Gladstone
Indra s, 3923, Burkell
Bengal s, 2752, Barcham
Mazagon s, 3280, Andrews
Gisela s, 2640, Mosca
Courland s, 760, Fairweather
Crescent s, 905, Hannah
Carthage s, 2893, Gadd
Claverley s, 1838, Scorgie
Kt Commander s, 2731, Durant
Hohenfels s, 3 31, Lintig
Rydal Hall s, 2139 Mitchell
Oronsay s, 1350, Cowan

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispanias s—60 bales wool The Bombay Company, 656 cwt wheat Poonja Jeeram 2000 cwt myrabollams, Tyabji and Co, 60 bales wool Forbes Forbes and Co. 70 bales wool B Hurbham 115 bales wool Currimbhoy Nanjee

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—10 cases opium, The P and O S N Co, 50 cwt gum, M Mohomed and Co, 4000 cwt bonemeal R Kaderbhoy

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dido s—1500 cwt mustardseed Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clan Maclean s—180 bales cotton fly P Hirji and Co, 1000 cwt myrabollams N Futehally and Co

Lindenlels s—55 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co 3 pots rosa oil Strathmaun and Joacnim 2 pots rosa oil A V Koluker

FOR BREMEN.

Lindenfels s—1000 cwt linseed cake Glade and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 1 case aloes wood, Pahoomall Brothers

FOR HONGKONG

Mazagon s—1 bale twist Haji Adum Esmail and Co 14 cwt sharkfins Hassom Alloo and Co 180 cwts ooplate 40 cwt curroo P F Talati

Bengal s—7 cases Indian butter 3 cases condiments N Maneckji 87 cases opium, The P and O Company 50 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co

FOR SHANGHAI

Bengal s—5 bales woollen blankets Ewart Latham and Co, 100 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co

Gisela s—200 bales twist Union Spinning Mfg Co

FOR KOBE

Gisela s—100 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 17th December, 1898.

The Squadron will parade on Tuesday morning, the 20th instant, at the Riding School, at 7 a.m.—Full Dress.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th December, 1898.

1. The Drills, &c, for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Byculla Scottish School—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 21st instant
(2) JohnCon School—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 23rd instant
(3) F Company at 8-15 p.m. to-day, Monday, the 19th instant, at St Mary's College, Nesbit Road.
2 The Battalion will parade to-morrow, Tuesday the 20th instant, at 6-45 a.m., at Sir Richard Temple's Statue for Commanding officers parade.
3 A Guard of Honor consisting of 100 Rank and File will parade behind the Town Hall at 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 21st instant for the purpose of receiving his Excellency the Governor. Captain R W L Donlop will command the guard. Dress—Review order—Khaki.
4 Particulars of the prizes offered by the Commanding Officer for class firing and attendances at parades for the Adult and Cadet Companies are with Officers Commanding Companies and can be seen at Head Quarters.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th December, 1898.

1. Orderly Officer for the week—
2nd Lieut J Fairclough
Orderly Serg ant No 1 Company—Corpl W Harvey
Next for duty Sergeant H G Hyde
No. 2 Company Sergeant D F Zurhorst
Next for duty Sergt H O Coates
2. The following drills will take place this week—
No 1 Company, Town Hall Compound
Tuesday and Friday at 8-45 p.m.—10 in R M L Gun, Squad and Carbine drill
No 2 Company, Nesbit Road Headquarters
Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10 in R M L Gun, Squad and Carbine drill
3. There will be class firing at Coorla on Wednesday next, Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., local time, and Byculla at 6-12 a.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The verandahs of the B. V. A. Club Apollo Bunder will be reserved for Lady friends of the Corps on Friday 30th instant, to witness the landing of the Viceroy-Elect.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HER EXCELLENCY LADY SANDHURST.
AN EVENING CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS,
TO-DAY, MONDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 1898.
PROGRAMME.
PART I
I Vocal Quartett......"Since first I saw your face"...Ford
Miss MUIR MACKENZIE, Miss CANDY
Mr BINNING, Mr MARSHALL REID
II Pianoforte Solo....Gigue Etude ....| Scarlatti Heller
III Russian Song.....With Guitar Accompaniment
Mrs J C E BRANSON
IV Violin Solo ......Elegie..........................Ernst
Mr MUIR MACKENZIE
V Song........."If thou wert blind"............Noel Johnson
Mr NICHOLSON
VI Recitation..........
Mr ACWORTH
PART II
I Pianoforte Duet ...Rondo from Quartett in G..Spohr
Mrs and Miss CANDY
II Song..............."If love were what the rose is" Cowen
Mrs MUIR MACKENZIE
III Song ....
Mr MEDLEY
IV Violin Solo ....Saribande Allegretto.......Senallie
Mr MUIR MACKENZIE
V Recitation..........
Mr ACKWORTH
VI Vocal Quartett ..."Sweet and low...............Barnby
Miss MUIR MACKENZIE, Miss CANDY
Mr BINNING, Mr MARSHALL REID
To commence at 9-30 p.m.

TICKETS may be obtained from Mrs. CANDY, Malabar Hill; Mrs. CLANCY, Indo-British Institution; the Honorary Secretary, (Rev. S. LEIGH LYE); Messrs. MARCKS & Co.; and Mr. W. B. GREEN, Apollo Bunder; also at the Door on the Evening of the Entertainment.

PRICE.—TWO RUPEES and ONE RUPEE.

SMOKE ONLY

MORAITI'S AND ALEVRA'S
CIGARETTES.
ALWAYS FRESH, PURE AND FRAGRANT.

		Per 100. Rs. a.
PERFUMED CIGARETTES		4 0
AROMATIC	do.	3 0
EXTRA No. 1	do.	2 4
EXTRA No. 2	do.	1 12

Special discount to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

Give them a trial and you will be convinced that no other BRAND can compete with them in price and quality.

SOLE AGENTS:—
V. FUCILE & CO.,
Below BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART.

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

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A VERY AIRY and COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, known as ROZARIO COTTAGE, situated on excellent site at Matheran, well Furnished, suitable for a large family. For Rent and other particulars, apply to

MUKHI KASSUM MOOSA,
Manager to H. H. Aga Khan, Jail Road, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!
CHRISTMAS CARDS!
CHRISTMAS CARDS
A VERY CHOICE SELECTION,
Prices from half-anna to Rs. 2-0.

TUCK'S XMAS BOOKLETS
AND CALENDARS.

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS!
CHRISTMAS NUMBERS!
ALL THE BEST.

CHRISTMAS VOLUMES,
PRIZE BOOKS,
PICTURE BOOKS,
TOY BOOKS,
A VERY LARGE STOCK.—LOWEST PRICES.
LETTS'S DIARIES!
LETTS'S DIARIES.

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THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
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ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.
Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate...3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate.. ......4 0
Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..............................Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 17.

IN the price of Consols there was no change yesterday, 110 1-2 being still quoted. Paris Exchange on London continued at 25·30 fcs.; and for French Rentes 102 ex was the quotation. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent, advanced 1-8 per cent, to £62 1-4; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 116. Exchange on India at 30 days sight was unaltered at 1s 3 13-16d. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months sight was quoted at 3 1-2 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged, at 27 1-2d per oz.; as it was also in New York, at 59 3-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being 1-4 cent higher, at 4·84 1-4 dollars. The shipments of Specie comprised £90,000 in Silver to Bombay, £18,000 to Hongkong, and £39,000 to Shanghai.

Consols were again without change to-day, at 110 1-2; also French Rentes, at 102 ex. Paris Exchange on London declined 1 centime, to 25·29 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 116; while 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities advanced 1-16 per cent, to £62 5-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was still at 1s 3 13-16d.; 3 3-8 per cent was quoted for Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight, and 3 per cent on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills. Bar silver was 1-16d. higher, at 27 9-16d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 59 3-4 cents per oz., with demand exchange on London at 4·84 1-4 dollars.

White Karachi wheat was quoted yesterday at 28 1-4s, December-January shipment, to Antwerp, buyers via the Canal; Red Karachi, at 27 3-4s, same shipment, to the same port, buyers via the canal; and Brown Rapeseed at 32 3-8s. per 416 lbs. December-January shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, in a steady market. To-day 35 1-2s. per 416 lbs. was the quotation for Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed, December-January shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market quite; and 32 1-4s per 416lbs. for Brown Rapeseed, same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet yesterday, Surats quite, Arrivals quite but steady. Spot Mid. Americans declined 1-32d. to 3 1-8d. per lb.; and American Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. per lb. lower at 3 1-16 and 3 7-64d. per lb., for December and April. May deliveries. The day's sales were 10,000 bales; and the Imports, 27,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In spot prices of Cotton there was no change to-day in Liverpool; but American Arrivals further declined 1-64 to 1-32d. per lb., extreme quotations being 31-32d. for December, and 3 5-64d. for April-May delivery. The day's sales were 7,000 bales, inclusive of 100 bales Surats; and the Imports, 57,000 bales. The market closed easier, Surats and Arrivals quiet. The Manchester market closed steady. The total sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 2,000 bales less than in the preceding week, at 67,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to Consumers was 27,000 bales lower at 81,000 bales. The week's Imports decreased by 118,000 bales, at 135,000 bales. The total stock increased to the extent of 48,000 bales and stood yesterday at 1,58,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 5 13-16. cents per lb.; March Futures declined 2 points to 5·55 cents, and June 1 point, to 5.65 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 47,000 bales.

There was no change again to-day in Ready Mid.-Uplands, in New York 5 13-16 cents still being quoted. Futures further declined 1 point each to 5·54 and 5·64 cents per lb. for March and June, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 44,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 6,720,000 bales, compared with 6,270,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

Locally, the Cotton Market has been quiet in tone to-day, with a small enquiry only. Exporters bought 300 bales Pachora at 127, and 100 Chalisgaum at Rs. 124; and the mills purchased 100 Akola, at Rs. 131, 200 Poolgaum at Rs 135 and 300 Karanja at 130 to Rs. 134..

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet markets; prices for the former are 1-2 anna lower.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yerterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,075	bales.
Wheat	9,383	cwts.
Linseed	2,588	"
Rapeseed	1,224	"
Gingellyseed	22,103	"
Castorseed	1,285	"
Rice	5,741	"

FREIGHTS.—A few lots were reported done to-day for January shipment to Antwerp and Dunkirk, at 18s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was quiet all round; Bank Demand was given to a small extent at 1s. 4 1-32d., and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.	per rupee
Telegraphic	1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
France	1·70 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at 94 1-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 for the Settlement, and advanced therefrom to 94 3-16 and 94 1-8 in the two positions respectively.

SAHRES are dull. Manockjee Petit Mill have declined Rs. 5.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 19.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice CANDY.
For an Exparte Decree.
485,98—Matubhai and J—Manmohundas Dayaldas vs Narandas Culliandas and others—Crawford B and Co and Craig L and O
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
501,97—Khunderao and S—Haji Mahomed Ibrahim Haji Karimbux vs Kisherlal Harnandrai and another—Hiralal M and M
706 97—Mansuklal D and J—Narotumdas Anundji vs Nana Naroo Sakorkar—In person, K B Mehta
248,24—Tyabji D and Co—Narandas Canji vs Madhowji Bhugwanji and another—Mirza H Khan
115,98—In person—Sewjee Kanjee vs Munibhai widow and others—Mirza H Khan
959,97—Ardeshir H and D—Fackrudin Baba Saheb vs Abdul Cadir Baba Saheb and others—In person.
445,97—Framji and D—Shueralla Stephen Sobbash vs Kastoorchand Abechand—Payne G and S
695.97—Maganlal and R—Dalsukbhai Fulchand and another vs Patel Chota Pitamber
190,98—Tyebji and Co.—Homrichand Jiwanjee vs Sittabai alias Narbadabai—S H and Noble
105,98—Bicknell M and M—Javerbai vs Shamjibhai Akhai—K D Shroff

Before the Honourable Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.
For further directions and costs on Special Commissioner's Report.
185,92—Bhaishanker and K—Haji Babaji vs The Jadowji Raghowji Manfg Co, Ld—Little and Colfor judgment.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Commercial Cause.
327,98—Tyabji D and Co—Narsingdas Mohanlal and others vs Kishorilal Dewansing vs—Edgelow and G
Postponed Long Causes.
87 98—Little and Co—Sooenderdas Dharamsey and another vs Maneckji Eduljі Contractor and others
44,98—Bhaishunker and K—Sadanand Nathooji vs Balcrishna Nathooji—Crawford B and Co
628.98—Little and Co—Emilsute Ph D vs Kalah Budda—Daphtary and F
144,98—Ardeshir H and D—Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and others vs Narandas Luximidas and others—Payne G and S
514,95—Dikshit and D—Jainabai vs Hafizabai and others—Payne G and S, and Little and Co

Before the Honourable Mr Justice RUSSELL.
For an Exparte Decree.
451,98—Janardhan and A—Gomabai vs Luxmidas—Nathoo Mulji and R
Suits for hearing and final disposal
Testamentary Suits
33,98—Crawford B and Co—Shaik Mohomedally Shaik Hyderally vs Mohamedally Dawoodbhoy—Sorabji and J
26,98—In person—Ramchander Vishnu Baput vs Luxhimibai—Ardeshir H and D
Undefended New Long Causes.
546,98—Nanu and H—Mulji Purshotum vs Manackchund Sobhagchand.
New Long Causes.
460,98—Smetham B and Noble—Anni Ada Mitchell vs James Frederick B Mitchell—In person
270,98—Sorabji and J—Cursetji Maneckji Baagat and others vs Bhikaiji widow—Jehangir and S
362,98—In person (a pauper)—Gennoo Oomaji vs Gennoo Ramji and others—M H Khan
377,98—Thakurdas D C and H—Goolam Hoosein Soomar vs Haji Tyab Haji Joonas and others—Edgelow G and W
380,98—King and Co—Bibibai Moosa Aboo and others—Payne G and S
331,98—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahu vs Karonda Pragji—Mathubai and J
For further directions and costs on Commissioners Report
563,97—Pestonji R and K—Burjorji Limji Batlibol vs Dossabhoy Pestonji Veerji
Postponed Long Causes.
721,97—Tyabji D and Co—Abdool Rahiman Haji Soomar vs Haji Ebrahim Joosub—Payne G and S
362,97—Little and Co—Haji Oosman Haji Aba vs Ahmedbhai Ludakbhai and others—Roughton and B and Pestonji R and K

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MISTRY—December 18, at Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, Sorabjee Cowasjee Dadabhoy, father of Shapurjee and Hormusjee Sorabjee Mistry. Funeral to-day at 8 a.m.

POONA.

MARRIAGE.

DEAS—BLACK—December 14, at St Mary's, Poona, by Rev. R B Horne, Lionel M Ross Deas, I S C, to Helen, A J Black, eldest daughter of Brigadier General Black.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BUTLER, DONALDSON.—Nov. 26, at St George's Hanover square, John B R Butler, Major 6th Bombay Cavalry Jacob's Horse, eldest son of the late Jon M Butler, M D, M R C S, M R C P, &c, to Emily M E only daughter of the late James Smollett Donaldson, F R I B A.

HUTCHINS, EDMONDS—Nov 29, at St George's Church, Stamford, Major Herbert Leonard Hutchins, Indian Staff Corps, late Royal Scots Fusiliers, third son of the late David Hutchins, 33, Albert square, Clapham road, London, to Helen Charlotte, fourth daughter of Orlando Edmonds, Esq. J P, of Northfields House, Stamford.

ILBERT, BARRACK—Nov 30, at St Saviour's Padding ton, Lewis George Ilbert, of Assam, India, son of the late Rev Peregrine A Ilbert, Rector of Thurle stone, Devon, to Annie Hector, only daughter of the Rev John Barrack, Senior Minister of Falkland, Fife N B, now of 37 Warwick road, Maidanill, W

LUCAS, BULLOCK—Nov 26, at S Peter's Church Cranley gardens, South Kensington, Arthur Lucas, of the Indian Civil Service, son of A Lucas, Esq, of Darlington, to May Margaret, eldest daughter of F S Bullock, C I E, of the Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of Berar, India.

McKENZIE, SCOTT—Nov 24, at the Trinity Presbyterian Church, Wimbledon, Harry Valentine McKenzie, M D, of Torquay, second son of Alexander McKenzie, J P, Bombay, to Ethel, second daughter of Robert Scott, M R C V S, Wimbledon.

DEATHS.

ASPINALL—Nov 296, at 2, Cleveland square, Hyd-epark James Perronet Aspinal, Q C, J P.

BULL—Nov 29, at Marlborough, near Falmouth, Eliza Emma Marshall, widow of Lieutenant Colonel Bull, 56th Regiment, and eldest daughter of the late Sir George Parker, Bart, 74th Bengal Infantry

BUSHE—Nov 24 at 9 Buckingham gate, London, Horace Kendal Bushe, Major General Indian Army, 61

DRUMMOND—Nov 30 at Church Vicarage, Chester, the Hon Lady Drummond, widow of Sir E Drummond, K C, I E, 80

MURRAY—Nov 22, at Brighton, Harriet Phillips, widow of Captain the Hon. Patrick Olliphant Murray, 5th Madras Native Infantry

RIGBY—Nov 17, at 18, Prince's road, Great Yarmouth, the Rev F W C Rigby, Incumbent of St George's Great Yarmouth, formerly chaplain to the Planters, Dimbula, Ceylon, and afterwards chaplain to the Deaconess House, Mildmay

RIVIERE—Nov 28, at Brunswick Villa, Thornton Heath, Anne, widow of Augustus Riviere, H E I C S and H M I C S, 73

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1898.

DOES a strong Opposition benefit a strong Government?—Lord Salisbury says that it does, and he ought to know. Lord Rosebery, who has had some experience on the subject, would probably think twice before asserting that the strong Unionist Opposition benefited his Government in 1884-85, when Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain and the "Busy Bees" led an Opposition of portentous strength and his Government a dog's life, for months on end. Lord Salisbury would of course object that Lord Rosebery's was not a strong, but a weak Government, and that his aphorism does not apply to such cases. If the Prime Minister seriously thinks that his administration would be benefited if the Liberal Opposition were stronger, he has the remedy in his own hands. He can pass the word to the Party organisations to allow the Liberals to recover a few score of the seats they lost at the last Election, and by judicious appointments distributed amongst those who have cheered the Ministers and voted with the Whips during the last three Sessions, increase the number of bye-elections. If the sacrifice of a few seats, especially the doubtful seats, would enable Her Majesty's Opposition to fulfil its constitutional function of benefitting Her Majesty's Government, the sacrifice would be made with cheerful alacrity. There may be cynics who will regard Lord Salisbury's expression of grief at the split in the Liberal Party as kinder ironical. If the misfortunes of a friend always give us a secret pleasure, the trials of our friend the enemy can not be any exception to the rule. The resignation of Sir William Harcourt reduces the Liberal Opposition in Parliament to absolute nullity. Graceful and telling epigrammatic speeches by Lord Rosebery at social gatherings throughout the country will not make up for the loss of Sir William's telling and caustic criticism in the House of Commons. There is no man in that House who can even pretend to take his place as chief of the fighting Opposition. Neither Mr. Morley nor Mr. Asquith have the personal weight or the Parliamentary strategy necessary to weld the party together and make them formidable to the overwhelming numbers crowding the Government benches. If Lord Rosebery could throw his coronet into the Thames and take his seat in the Lower House, his commanding abilities would make him indispensable to the disorganised and discouraged Liberals. But that cannot be. The Lberal party in Parliament, like the Irish Nationalists will break up into warring groups, more occupied with intestine feuds than with the legitimate work of an Opposition.

WE have been favoured with Part I of "The Twentieth Century New Testament" a translation into modern English from the original Greek. The preface insists on the necessity for a translation of the Bible into everyday conversational English. The four Gospels and the Acts have been accordingly translated into the language of the present time. We should have been inclined *a priori* to concur in the opinion that such a work was desirable, and that the attempt ought to be made. Now that it has been made, and that we have the result before us, we are inclined to think that the undertaking was a mistake. What it might have been, if masters of modern English, like Matthew Arnold, John Morley, Frederick Harrison, or men of similar culture, with the instinct of style, had taken the task in hand, is another matter. It is only too evident that the Committee for the revision of the Bible are not endowed with the literary gifts that could alone have brought such a venture to a successful issue. The Bible of the Twentieth Century will not supersede the Authorised Version, which is part of the heritage of the English-speaking world. It may be conceded, however, that there is a considerable and continually increasing number of even fairly educated people to whom the language of three hundred years ago, that of the Authorised Version, and of the Revised Version, which follows it as closely as may be, is difficult to understand, and in parts unintelligible. The New Testament writers employed the Greek of their day, and not the classical Greek of the great authors of previous centuries. The Bible has been translated in these later years into many hundred tongues; in every instance the translators have employed the vernacular of the present time. They have not sought to render the sacred writings into some archaic form of those tongues. It is at least a plausible objection, not without an element of truth, that "the retention of a form of English no longer in common use, not only gives the impression that the contents of the Bible have little to do with the life of our own day, but also requires the expenditure of much time and labour on the part of those who wish to understand or to explain it." It is also urged that the translation completed in 1611, and known as the Authorised Version, was the outcome of successive revisions of the translation completed by Tyndale in 1534, which again was to a certain extent founded on Wycliffe's translation, completed in 1380, which was not made from the originals but from a Latin translation. The present translation is made at first-hand from Bishop Westcott's and Dr. Hort's text of the original Greek.

The learned Committee that prepared the Revised Version, made it a rule that the alterations to be made should be expressed as far as possible in the language of the Authorised Version, or of the versions that preceded it. Words not found in either were sparingly used, and only when they were found in the works of standard writers of the same date. Since the Authorised Version was completed, fifteen hundred manuscripts of the New Testament have been discovered, and amongst these three of the most important. From the best of these, annotated by the learned authorities just mentioned, this new present translation is made. It is not a revision of a previous translation, nor is it a paraphrase. It purports to give not only a translation of every word, but the emphasis which is necessary to give it its due weight has been considered, so that "the exact force and meaning is given in idiomatic English." That is all legitimate enough. But when the values of coins are given in English equivalents, and we find that the Founder of Christianity asks for the coin which is the Emperor's, and He is handed a florin the effect is not a little singular. No less disconcerting is the mention in this connection as a Roman coin of a florin, a modern addition to the coinage of the reign of Victoria. The emmissaries of the Pharisees who sought to lay a snare for the Galilean are represented as thus addressing him: "Teacher, we know that you are an honest man, and that you honestly teach the Way of God and are not influenced by anybody; indeed you pay no regard to a man's position. Are we right in paying taxes to the Emperor or not?" The answer is thus rendered: "Why are you putting this test to me, you hypocrites? Show me the coin in which the tax is paid." So they brought him a florin. 'Whose head and title are these,' he asked? 'The Emperor's,' they answered; on which he said to them: 'Then pay to the Emperor what belongs to the Emperor.' They were surprised at his answer and went away and left him." Here we have a mention not only of a coin which the Jews of that day never heard of, but the Cæsar is spoken of as the Emperor, a designation which would only be applied to the Chief of the State in his military capacity. Here we have two anachronisms in one passage, which in its new dress, loses its simplicity and charm, and becomes common-place. Let us see how it stands in the Revised Version: "Master, we know that thou art true, and teachest the Way of God in truth, and carest not for any one; for thou regardest not the person of men. Tell us, therefore, What thinkest thou? Is it lawful to give tribute unto Cæsar or not?" But Jesus perceived their wickedness, and said, "Why tempt ye me, ye hypocrites,? Show me the tribute money. And they brought unto him a penny. And he said unto them, 'whose is this image, and superscription?' They say unto him Cæsar's. Then saith he unto them 'Render, therefore, unto Cæsar, the things that are Cæsar's; and unto God, the things that are God's.' And when they heard it they marvelled and left him, and went their way." The reader will decide for himself which is the preferable rendering.

This uncompromising modernisation of Biblical language is the work of twenty persons, members of various sectons of the Christian Church, who commend it to the good will of all Englishspeaking persons. This first part comprises "Good News"—the Four Gospels—and "the doings of the Apostles, commonly called the Acts", and represents the labours of seven years. The work is published at the office of the "Review of Reviews," the Editor of which, Mr. W. S. Stead, brought the isolated workers in the translation into touch with one another so that they might combine their efforts "to faithfully represent in modern English the historians of the New Testament." The translators desire to remain anonymous so that the work may stand or fall on its own merits. They include representatives of the most diverse forms of English Christianity. It is claimed for them that the variety of the points of view from which they have approached controversial passages, has made the appearance of biassed or prejudiced rendering, less likely in this translation than might have been expected. It is stated that each of the translators had been separately impressed with the need for an English version of the Bible in the vernacular of the present day. In their preface they anticipate a cold reception for the new version in many quarters. But they are consoled by the reflection that the Authorised Version was in a similar case for many years after its first appearance. The "Review of Reviews" is prepared for the strong opposition which this version will encounter from the allied forces of orthodox prejudice and affectionate conservatism which now rally round the standard of the Authorised Version; but it is satisfied that the modernisation of the English version of the Bible is in the air, and that the final verdict of public opinion will be that the publication of the "Twentieth Century New Testament" marks the commencement of a new stage in the history of the English Bible. If that be the case, whatever the gain may be, literature as such will have no reason to rejoice. Matthew Arnold urged with a certain measure of success that even apart from its spiritual associations, the English Bible should as literature be included in the curriculum of higher education. That distinguished critic would turn in his grave at the prospect of that noble version of the Sacred Books of Christendom being rendered into the colloquial vernacular of the present day.

DR. GUSTAV OPPERT, who was for over twenty years professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology at Madras, has just added to popular knowledge by a disquisition upon the Jewish colonies in India, published in German in Dr. Kohut's "Semitic Studies." The *Jewish Chronicle* summarizes this, somewhat late in the day; but it serves to recall much forgotten lore as well as to give to those whose acquaintance with their fellow countrymen is of the vaguest, an introduction to one of the most remarkable as well as one of the most ancient races of settlers in India. Jews in this country are perhaps generally more worthy of respect and consideration than in most other lands, for they not only engage successfully in commerce, but enter in to branches of labour and industry which elsewhere they rigorously refrain from entering. When Bombay came into the possession of the English, Jews came into this port and have remained in considerable numbers. In appearance the Beni-Israel resemble the Arab Jews. They dress like Hindus, but wear trousers like Mahomedans. Their skin is lighter than the Hindus, and they do not cut off their hair, but have curls falling over their ears. Indeed they are easily distinguishable from other races. Their houses are built and furnished on the native plan, and they drink out of the same vessels as their neighbours, though they do not eat with them. They say a Hebrew grace, but at other times speak Marathi, sometimes Guzerati and Hindustani. Nowadays they celebrate all the Jewish festivals, which they did not do formerly, and a third of the community are strict observers of the Sabbath. But to Bombay they came only in comparatively recent times from the Konkan, Bankote and Bhorghat. An extract from an alleged chronicle of Cochin states, that a century before Christ the descendants of the Ephraimites who had been banished by Shalmaneser, had under the leadership of Rabbi Simcha of Arabia fled to their co-religionists at Guzerat and Poona. According to another legend, the descendants of Manasseh, whom Nebuchadnezzar led, settled in Malabar. It was said in Cochin that over 10,000 souls had fled after the destruction of the second temple to Malabar, to the territory of the ruler of Cranganore; and it is also stated in the "Notisias dos Judeos de Cochim," that the descendants of the Jews, who about 70 A.D. went to Majorca had, to the number of 70,000 or 80,000, in 369 A.D. emigrated to India, and settled on the Malabar coast. The Beni-Israelites maintain that they came to India 1,700 years ago. The overland trade route to India is notoriously ancient, and it is known that Greek and Jewish merchants had commercial intercourse with India, and had branch establishments in many places. Further it is claimed that the names of many of the commonest articles of commerce among the Jews indicate their Indian origin. Dr. Oppert goes so far as to assert that besides King Solomon's importation of gold from India, caravans of Indian wares passed the Palestinian frontier in times of old, the Midianite merchants, to whom his brethren sold Joseph, carrying espicery balm and myrrh of Indian production. Anyhow they are often mentioned by mediæval writers on India. The differences in colour of Jewish settlers in India is readily accounted for. Though the white Jews in India are racially pure, the tawny section cannot claim the same distinction. They undoubtedly owe their colour to intermarriage with Hindu converts. To the white Jews belong the so-called Jerusalem Jews of Cochin, who are re-inforced by co-religionists from Jerusalem, Spain, Germany, and a part of the Beni-Israel of the Presidency of Bombay, who live in greater seclusion. Unfortunately, the Beni-Israel of the Bombay Presidency possess no documents, and know but little of their history. But they assert that they left their native land about 1,700 years ago, and were shipwrecked off Chaul. Only seven men and seven women were saved, and from these have sprung the 13,336, at which number the latest census counts the Beni-Israel.

BUDDHA's undoubted bones and ashes, which were discovered by Mr. Peppe near Piprahwa in Basti district early this year, have been offered by the North West Provinces government to the King of Siam, who is the only existing Buddhist monarch. The offer is made on condition that the latter offers a portion of the relics to the Buddhists of Burma and Ceylon. The King of Siam has gratefully accepted the offer, and deputed a Royal Commissioner to receive the relics this month in India. The relics to be given to the Burma and Ceylon Buddhists will be made over hereafter in Bangkok by the king of Siam to representatives from these bodies.

THE Viceroy's Legislative Council will not meet until January 13th; but meanwhile Select Committee will be dealing with the various Bills already introduced.

THE first fall of snow in Kashmir this year occurred on the 8th December; but the clouds have passed, and it is now as clear as before.

THE East Coast Railway has arranged for the opening of the Bezwada-Gudur Section of the Bezwada-Madras line on the 20th instant.

WE would remind our readers of the Concert to be given at the Indo-British Institution this evening in aid of its funds. It will be seen, from the advertisement which appears in another column, that a very attractive programme has been arranged; and we trust that the efforts of the kind friends who have promised to assist on the occasion may be rewarded by the presence of a large audience. The entertainment is under the patronage of Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst.

THE Secretary of State has recently requested to be informed when telegrams recalling officers from leave are sent, whether they are required to proceed to India by the quickest route, or whether they should arrive in India by a specified date. In the first case a passage via Brindisi, will be secured; in the second case if time permits a passage will be engaged from London to Bombay. If officers proceed overland, the cost of conveying 80lbs. of baggage will be allowed, either via Brindisi, or via Marseilles. In the case of officers permitted to make their own arrangements for return, the allowance will be 45, and no further payment will be made.

THE receipts of the North-Western Railway for the week ending December 3rd amounted to Rs. 7,15,148 being a decrease of about ten thousand rupees upon the corresponding period of last year. The total increase in the financial year up to date is Rs. 24 3-4 lakhs.

IT has lately been notified that all the Railway Mail Service on the North-Western Railway system will be transferred to the charge of the Postmaster-General, Punjab, with effect from 1st January next. At present it is in charge of the Inspector-General Railway Mail Service, Allahabad.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Calcutta by the M. M. Steamer *Dupleix* are two young French Journalists, M. Barriere and M. Gorine, who left Paris without a penny in their pockets in September 1895, on a tour round the world, which is to terminate on the day the Paris Exhibition of 1900 opens, when they are due there.

SEVERAL of the big Princes of India will shortly pay private visits to Calcutta, among whom the Maharajas of Kashmir, Gwalior, Patiala and Benares may be confidently expected. The Gaekwar of Baroda is going to Bombay to meet Lord Curzon later on, and it is not improbable that the Maharaja of Jodhpore may visit Calcutta in addition to the Chiefs above mentioned.

AT the Peshawar District Rifle Meeting it is announced that for the encouragement of good practical shooting, more especially among young soldiers, it has been decided by the Committee to offer good prizes for such practices as running, moving and vanishing targets. With but few exceptions, the Deliberate Individual Matches at fixed distances are only for young soldiers.

IT has been practically settled that the Maharaja of Kashmir will go to Calcutta to bid good-bye to the departing, and welcome the incoming Viceroy. His Highness will be accompanied by his brothers and some principal native officials, and will leave Jammu on the evening of the 21st December, reaching Calcutta on or about the 26th. The Resident arrived at Jammu on the 6th, and will also accompany His Highness.

OWING to the prevalence of plague at Ahmedabad last year, Mr. Lely, the then Commissioner of the Northern Division, took objection to the holding of the annual Camp of Exercise of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers at that station, and it was consequently abondened. The plague having now greatly subsided in Bombay, and many stations on the line being free from the epidemic, the annual Volunteer Camp will be held in the middle of next month near the Shahibaugh. Major F. G. Lynde and Captain Wilcox, the Adjutant, are making preparation for the Camp.

IN September last the Government of Madras applied to the Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, for information as to the feasibility of importing genuine Para or Castilloa rubber seed from Singapore, and as to the cost and the best mode of transport. In reply, it is stated that there is no other place in Singapore, except the Botanic Gardens, from whence these seeds can be supplied, and as orders have been obtained from planters in those parts which comprise all the available stock for the next three years, it is evident that planters in Madras cannot look to Singapore as a source of supply in any quantity. Ceylon, it is pointed out, would be a more suitable place from which to obtain a supply of seeds than Singapore, as it is nearer, and the trees from which the seed would be gathered would, in all probability, grow under conditions more similar to Madras than would be the case at Singapore. The cost of Para rubber seeds is one dollar per 100 seeds. Castilloa rubber seed is not available in the Straits Settlements.

MR. G. VENKATARATNAM, of Cocanada, sends us a statement of objections to the principles laid down in the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 7th October, 1895, regarding the alienation and assessment of town-sites which are the property of Government, and the amendments proposed in accordance with the said principles in Madras G. O., dated 16th September, 1898. The writer summarises the objections as follows, viz:—(1) That they involve an abandonment of the policy hitherto prevailing in this Presidency and are opposed to the recorded Resolutions of the Government and the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue on the subject of the disposal and assessment of building sites; (2) that the substitution of the term "ground rent" for what is known as "quit-rent" and the periodical revisions of such rent are destructive of the security of tenure heretofore enjoyed by holders of this species of property and operate as a check to expenditure on improvements; (3) that they retard sanitary improvement in towns generally. He then goes at length into the subject and finally submits that no case has been made out for amending the existing Standing Order, that the proposed amendments are "retrograde in character, injurious in their effect and calculated to defeat the objects underlying the Resolution of the Government of India." After persuing Mr. Venkataratnam's paper we are not prepared to fully accept his dicta, though no doubt, from his particular point of view, he makes out a case which is worthy of consideration by the Government.

WITH reference to the coming Budget, writes the *Englishman*, we believe a considerable saving has been made upon the estimate of the probable cost of frontier operations and military expenditur. Railways alone already show earnings nearly 100 lakhs over those of the last year, and land revenue has been steadily improving. Exchange has been very steady throughout the year, and there should be considerable saving in the compensation which is now paid to Government officials. Agricultural prospects are now generally hopeful, the country having made a wonderful recovery from the effects of the past famine. With every prospect of a prosperity budget, there does not seem much chance of a new loan being required by Government. The branch railway from Nattore, via Rampur to Beaulia, which is on the metre gauge, is for a length of 22 miles, and is estimated to cost Rs. 11,15,000. The survey operations were commenced in 1895-96 and were completed in 1896-97. This line would form a link in the most important cross country railway in Bengal from Hazaribagh to Serajganj, via Giridhi, Dumka, Azimganj and Nattore. The construction of the narrow gauge railway from Kuch Behar to Jainta, 31 1-2 miles, via Alipur, in the district of Jalpaiguri, was commenced in the latter part of last year. The Kuch Behar State Railway will terminate on the west bank of the river Kaliganj, and the remaining portion of the line will be the property of Government. The whole of the land required for the branch from Sultanpur to Kaliganj, via Bogra, has been demarcated and the first 35 miles acquired. The earthwork of about 40 miles and the bridging of the first 15 miles have also been completed.

MRS. BRANWELL BOOTH, speaking on Nov. 22, at a thanks-giving meeting of the Salvation Army, said that last year 1970 fallen women had been rescued. Over 4000 women had been rescued during the existence of the Woman's Social Branch of the Army, and of these 1040 had been sent out as domestic servants.

ITALY has sent an ultimatum to the Sultan o Morocco demanding redress for the detention and ill-treatment of Italian proteges, and a reply within eight days. More than one European Power will watch the issue of these proceedings with not altogether disinterested attention.

A *Times'* correspondent writes:—"The bust recently purchased by the Russian Ambassador at Madrid—the Christ with the blue eyes—is pronounced by experts to be the work either of Donatello or Michael Angolo. The discovery has created a sensation in the world of art. A photograph was sent to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, who has expressed a wish to have it copied."

IN *Table Talk* Mr. Eugene Sandow, the strong man, relates a wrestling incident that befell him in Italy. "I was once visiting a town in Italy," he said, "where there was a strong man named Antonio, who boasted of never being thrown. I promptly sent him a challenge, and it was accepted. The trial was fixed at a local theatre for the next night. Just as I entered the door of the theatre a friend of mine hurried up to me in a great state of excitement, and urged me to leave the place, as it was rumoured that if I threw Antonio the townspeople would never let me leave the town with a whole skin. However, I was determined to meet the man, no matter what happened. As I gazed at the large and noisy crowd, and saw the people fighting at the entrance for seats, I felt rather nervous, but once on the stage, I became calm and collected again. A big, splendidly formed man was Antonio. You do not want to have details of the performance. Suffice it that in the end with a mighty effort I threw him. A scene of wild excitement ensued when I was proclaimed the winner. It was generally recognised that the throw was a fair one, and, after many speeches and some 'health-drinking,' I got away from the theatre in company with my friend, who was glad to find things had passed off so well. But, (continues Mr. Sandow) "my night's adventures were not yet at an end. As we wandered along, chatting earnestly, I noticed many dark figures hurrying past us. For some reason I felt uneasy. Soon we reached a little bridge leading over a small canal. Then we saw what it all meant. Both sides of the bridge were lined with furious Italians armed with every kind of weapon. They evidently meant to have revenge on me for conquering their local champion. Retreat would then have been out of the question, and even if it had not been, I question whether I should have retired. My blood was fairly up, and I determined, with a great nobbled stick I had, to do battle. I advanced toward the mob, and to my astonishment they at once gave way and allowed me to pass. Immediately I got to the other side of the bridge, I turned round and began to laugh at the cowards. But at once a horrible sight met my gaze, and my laughter ceased. Only a short distance off lay my unfortunate friend stabbed to death. The sight gave me a terrible shock, and the scene of the brutish murder will remain in my memory as long as I live."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

M. Cambon, French Ambassador to England, in receiving the French Colony in London defined his task as defending the interests of France by proving that the interests of France and Great Britain are not irreconcilable.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has arrived at Constantinople to unveil a Russian monument at San Stefano in the presence of delegates from the Balkan States and Greece.

The Turks are irritated at such a display on Ottoman soil, recalling as it does, the disasters of 1878.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE LIBERALS.

RECONSIDERATION NOT ASKED.

DEC. 16.

At a meeting of the National Liberal Federation in Birmingham a resolution was adopted regretting Sir W. Harcourt's resignation of the Liberal leadership.

An amendment asking Sir W. Harcourt to reconsider his resignation was put to the meeting and lost.

LORD SALISBURY'S REGRET.

DEC. 17.

Lord Salisbury, in a speech at the Constitutional Club, regretted the split in the Liberal party, as a strong opposition benefited a strong Government.

GENERAL KITCHENER'S RETURN TO OMDURMAN.

DEC. 16.

General Lord Kitchener and Lord Cromer will reach Wady Halfa on the 27th instant and from thence proceed to Omdurman.

FURTHER SOUDAN HONOURS.

To-day's "Gazette" announces the following list of Soudan honours.—

Captain Charles Fleming, Lieutenants George Hall and Frank Hannard to receive the Distinguished Service Order. Lieutenant Colonel Parsons to be promoted Colonel. Majors Lawson and Hore to be promoted Lieutenant-Colonels. Captains Baring, Pedley, Wilkinson, Dwyer and Bainbridge to be promoted Majors.

ENGINEERS FOR EGYPT.

DEC. 17.

A strong detachment of telegraph engineers under Lieutenant Roberts has been ordered from Aldershot for special service in Egypt.

FRENCH RAILWAYS IN INDO-CHINA.

DEC. 16.

The Bill for the Indo-China Railway loan which has passed the Chamber of Deputies authorises the Government to guarantee the loan for the Yunnan Railway only.

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS IN SHANGHAI.

DEC. 17.

A "Times" telegram from Shanghai says that the local authorities, by order of the Viceroy of the Province, have agreed to notify all the foreign consuls to assent to the extension of a cosmopolitan settlement with equal rights for all nations, including France, but refuse the demand for an extensive French settlement exclusively.

THE SETTLEMENT OF CRETE.

M. Droz, the Swiss statesman, has declined the appointment to accompany Prince George of Greece to Crete.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM CRETE

The 1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry has left Crete for Devonport.

CANADIAN SUPPORT FOR THE KHARTOUM COLLEGE.

At a meeting of Montreal merchants it was decided to establish a Canadian fund in aid of the Khartoum College.

PRINCESS HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

Princess Henry of Prussia has arrived at Hongkong.

THE NEW TARIFF IN CUBA.

The new American tariff for Cuba admits the import of spun jute for sugar bags free of duty.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The hired transport Dilwara has arrived at Southampton.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, member of Parliament for Aylesbury.

[Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, Liberal Unionist M. P. for Aylesbury (Bucks), was second son of the late Baron Anselm de Rothschild, of Vienna, and was born at Paris in 1839. Like all the members of his family, he was always a consistent supporter of the Liberal party, and he did not admit for a moment that in according the whole of his influence to the Liberal Unionists, he in any way departed from the principles which have guided his life. He was twice returned to Parliament by the Aylesbury Division (Buckinghamshire). He divided his time between Waddesdon and his town house in Piccadilly Terrace; one is nearly as full of beautiful and lovely things as the other, and the white marble staircase at the latter is one of the finest in London. Baron Ferdinand was the founder of the Evelina Hospital in Southwark Bridge Road, London.]

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AT MADRAS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS).

NAGPUR, DEC. 17.

At a public meeting held to-day in the Town Hall, Nagpur, fifteen delegates were elected to attend the fourteenth Indian National Congress at Madras.

SATARA, DEC. 18.

In the public meeting under the presidency of Dattatraya Narayen Nabar, eight delegates to the Madras Congress were elected. The subject discussed was the appointment of press commitees criticised.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 17.

The exchange rate for compensation allowance for the fourth quarter of 1898-99 is notified as being 1s. 3 31-32d., the percentage of salary admissible being approximately, Rs. 6-5-9.

DEATH OF THE MAHARAJAH OF DARBHANGA.

The Maharajah of Darbhanga, died at Darbhanga last night. He was head of the Tirhut Brahmins, and one of the richest and most powerful of chiefs in Bengal. He did public service as a member of the Viceroy's Council, and spent eight lakhs in relieving the distress caused by the famine. He is succeeded by his brother. The Maharajah had been ailing from Bright's disease for some time, but the end was quite unexpected.

The following telegram has been received by the Raja Rameswer Sinhga Bahadur from the private secretary to H.E. the Viceroy:—The Viceroy desires me to convey to you and to the other members of the family an expression of his deep regret at hearing of the death of the Maharajah of Darbhanga. He feels the loss as that of a personal friend, and of one who, by his enlightened views and public spirit, rendered important services to his country.

NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. Clemens, Veterinary Surgeon to the Amir, left Kabul for India on the 10th instant, accompanied by his wife and children, and Miss Daly, a lady doctor. This considerably reduces the English colony in Kabul.

THE GROUNDING OF THE S.S. CHUPRA.

SUSPENSION OF THE CAPTAIN'S CERTIFICATE.

The Marine court sitting in connection with the grounding of the s.s. Chupra to-day, suspended Captain Ferris' certificate for three months for failing to sufficiently verify his position before the vessel grounded. Nothing fresh transpired in the evidence adduced. The damage done to the s s Chupra is estimated at half a lakh.

MILL MANAGERS FINED AT CALCUTTA.

Proceedings were commenced in the Howrah Magistrates Court to-day, against several jute mills under the smoke nuisance act. The manager of the Howrah mills was fined, while prosecutions are pending against the Ganges and Barnagore Mills.

THE CALCUTTA RACES.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 18.

At the Calcutta races, yesterday, there was a fair attendance, but the racing was poor, the chief event being an upset in the Maiden Horse Stakes where the favourite, Iron Duke, was unplaced.

PONY TRIAL PLATE.

Beceles, W Southall	1
Bit O'Lady, Alfred	2
Ingleston, J Robinson	3

Won by half a length. Time—1 min. 5 1-5 secs.

FORT STAKES.

Moth, Robinson	1
Coolatta W. Southall	2
Granite, O'Neil	3

Won by two length. Time—1 min. 3 2-5 secs.

SMALL PONY PLATE.

Southcourt, W Southall	1
Flodden Field, Gibbs	2
Princess May, Robinson	3

Won by two lengths. Time—1 min. 7 secs.

MAIDEN HORSE STAKES.

Fried Fish, W White	1
Simon, O'Neil	2
Memory, W Southall	3

Won by two lengths, Time—1 min. 32 1-5 secs.

DECEMBER STAKES.

Redavni, Ramshaw	1
Marvel, Gibbs	2
Revenge, W Southall	3

Won by three lengths. Time—1 min. 46 1-5 secs.

CORINTHEAN STAKES.

Boniface, Ramshaw	1
Blazon, Colder	2
Morago, Robinson	3

Won by 3½ lengths: Time—3min. 7 2-5secs:

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

In the betting on the Viceroy's Cup small amounts were taken yesterday on Gluten and Tom to win and for a place. A few books were also made on Sprightly, Redavni and Vedotte, whose prices slightly contracted. Virago had been backed at 4,000 to 100 to win. The latest quotation is Leonidas two to one, against Keenan four, Gluten six, Vanitas, Sprightly, and Redavni eight, Tom ten, Vedette twelve, Cherry fourteen, and Cinderellen sixteen.

GOLF AT CALCUTTA.

The amateur Golf Championship of India and the East has commenced at the Calcutta Club. The entries are as follows:—Mr. David Brown (Penang), Lieut. Buchanan Dunlop (Barrackpore), Major Crawley (Chakrata), Messrs. Dunbar (Rangoon), Goward (Barrackpore) Hodge (Champarun) Jeffreys (Malanchi), Lieut. Bethbride (Barrackpore), Messrs. Morrison (Madras), Murray (Hasauli), Leslie Smith (Rawalpindi) Campbell, Dent, Drinomit, Gray, Lamb, Little, Norman, McLeod, Mitchell, Innes, Murray, Pymshand, Shand, Simson, Stewart, Smith, Stewart, Urie, and Youngson (Calcutta.)

THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

POONA, DEC. 18.

Another party of the Durham Light Infantry, strength 3 officers 113 men, 5 women and 2 children left yesterday for Calcutta enroute for Mandalay, Lieutenants Robb, Taylor and Brereton went with it, At the railway station a few officers were present to see them off.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, left here, this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, arrived here, yesterday afternoon.

MARSEILLES, DEC. 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt, arrived here, from Bombay, to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 2 20-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	102 ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	62 1-4
Bar Silver	27 1-2

THE newest collecting sport, namely, that of pictorial post-cards, is (writes a Berlin Correspondent) to the great grief of the Imperial Post Office, very much on its decline. Last summer it had reached its height. Ansichts post-cards were used to such an extent for correspondence and for sending a greeting that the postal department had to make special arrangements for the transmission of such cards. Within the German Empire 300,000 to 400,000 Ansichts post-cards were dispatched daily, the post having an extra revenue of 15,000 to 20,000 marks daily. In the meantime speculation has got hold of this sport, and made a business of it. For instance, a special company was formed on the occasion of the Emperor's journey to the East, for the object of sending Ansichts post-cards to all who subscribed. The cards were hideous, and really fitted to make one disgusted with it. Other Companies followed suit, and now people are flooded with offers to subscribe for Ansichtspostkarten. All this is tending to spoil the sport, and indeed the statistics of the Post Office show already an enormous decline. The above mentioned revenue of about 1,000*l*. a day receded now to 50*l*. Of course, this decline in the figures is chiefly due to the travelling season being over, for there is no peak and no pond in Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Scandinavia, and so on, of which an Ansichts post-card has not a picture. Yet this alone does not account for the considerable decrease. There really appears also to be a decline in the collecting rage.

BOMBAY 2ND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY's races provided far better sport than the preceding week. Fields were bigger, the right horses won in most cases and the finishes were mostly close. There was quite a big crowd assembled when the saddling bell rang for the first race, amongst whom were H. E. the Governor and Lady Sandhurst with a party from Government House. "Aforam" was installed favourite for "The Midget Stakes," the first race on the card, but he put his backers "in the cart" and only managed to get second, "Rising Star" winning easily.

The Civilian Stakes was won easily by "Romes" with that good pony "Muktar" second and "Solicitor" who was fancied by a good many, third. "The Cumballa Plate" proved a good race between "Atlas" and "Rubdan" the former coming with a great rush at the finish and winning by two lengths. "The Trial Stakes" brought out five starters, and Mr. Lyndon's "Crest" romped away from his field when he once got his head lose. The Lilliputs only produced three runners of which "Lubra" was most fancied. She justified the selection by romping in by herself with "Lily of the Valley" second.

"The Parel Plate" proved somewhat of an upset, Bawbee was expected to win easily while "Liverpool" looked good enough on form to run her close. The outsider of the party "Midnight" however upset all calculations by winning easily from the county bred, while "Liverpool" who was evidently trying to "cut it" all down the straight finished third.

"The Christmas Stakes" Rs. 9 only, produced three runners of which "Miss Helena" was confidently looked upon as a certainty, and started at the prohibitive odds of 4 to 1 on. "The Good Thing" came undone, and Mr. Fischer "Atlas Moth" won easily by three lengths. During the afternoon the band of the Shropshire Light Infantry played a selection of music which helped to make the afternoon an enjoyable one. The following are the details:—

1st RACE.—The Midget Stakes. Distance—3 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Arab ponies landed since 1st August, 1898, Weight—13-2 to carry 9st. 3lbs, W. I.

Mr Bezonjee Pestonjee's b a p Rising Star, 9st 3lb, Chuggan	1
Mr Ali bin Talib's c a p Aforam, 9st, Heeroo	2
Mr Saleh Toomachi's g a p Khazali, 9st 3lb, Bakil	3
Mr Jackson's g a p Clipper, 8st, Shanki	0
Mr Sutherland's c a b Webster, 9st 3lb, C B Mahomed	0
Mr Abdul Moshen Shamlan's g a p Towfig, 9st, Soda	0
Mr Lyndon's g a p Midas, 8st 5lb, Johnson	0

Betting: 2 to 1 Aforam, 3 to 1 Rising Star and Midas, 4 to 1 Webster, 6 to 1 the others.

Rising Star jumped off with a lead and kept it the whole way, winning in a walk from Aforam. Time—42 1-2 sec.

2ND RACE.—The Civilian Stakes. Distance—5 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Arab galloways 13-3 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 600. Weight—13-3 to carry 10st. W. I, Penalties—Winners: once, 4lb; twice, 7lb; oftener, 10lb. Allowances—Galloways landed since 1st August, 1898 7lb. Maidens, 6lb. Galloways which have not won a race, value Rs. 180 6lb. (accumulative).

Mr R B's b a g Romeo, 9st 7lb, Greenhalgh	1
Mr D D's c a p Muktar, 8st 10lb, C B Mahomed	2
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a g Solicitor, 9st 2lb, Soda	3
Mr P F Fisher's c a g Governor, 9st 10lb, Owner	0
Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a g Investor, 8st 13lb, Nagar	0
Major Conran's bl a g Cossack, 8st 10lb, Chuggan	0
Mr Jusufally Mahomed's b a p Driver, 9st 3lb, Heeroo	0

Betting: 4 to 6 Romeo, 4 to 1 Governor, Investor and Solicitor, 6 to 1 the others.

Governor jumped away with the lead but was caught at the 3 furlong post by Romes who from that point was never headed, and won by half a length from Muktar with Solicitor close up. Time 1 min 10 sec.

3RD RACE.—The Cumballa Plate. Distance—6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Arab horses which have not won a race, value Rs. 600. Weight.—W. A. Penalties—Winners: once 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowance—Galloways, 7lbs, Horses landed since 1st August, 1898, 7lbs. Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 180, 4lbs.; (accumulative).

Mr Lyndon's b a h Atlas, 9st 2lb, C B Mahomed	1
Mr Haji e Ismail Hajee Oosman's g a g, 8st 10lb Greenhalgh	2
Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a g Charter, 8st 5lb, Nagar	0
Mr Mahomed's b a h Dham, 8st 13lb, Soda	0
Mr J B's b a h Friendship, 8st 8lb, Eagan	0
Mr Jusufally Mahomed's g a g Barrister, 8st 5lb, Heeroo	0

Betting: 1 to 2 Rubdan, 3 to 1 Atlas, 4 to 1 Charter any price the rest.

Rubdan got away first and kept his position till the distance post was reached, where he was joined by Atlas, and a great race resulted in a win for the latter by 2 lengths. Time—1 min. 21 sec.

4TH RACE.—The Trial Stakes. Distance in ¾ mile. Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25, For all Horses landed since 1st august, 1898 Weight.—W. A. Penalties.—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs., oftner, 10lbs, Allowances,—Maidens, 7lbs.

Mr Lyndon's c aus g Crest, by Escutcheon, 9st, C B Mahomed	1
Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's c aus m Light of the Age—Beraganbil—Darkness, 8st 12lb, Greenhalgh	2
Mr G Hunter's b aus g Neilgow, by Lochiel, dam by Kingsborough, 8st 12lb, Eagan	0
Mr G Hunter's c aus g Stockings, pedigree Unknown, 8st 7lb, Bates	0
Mr R J Hunter's b aus g Summer Hill, 8st 7lb, Edlington	0

Betting: 4 to 6 Crest, 3 to 1 Light of Age, 4 to 1 Neilgow, any price the others.

Light of Age led to the distance and looked like winning. Half way up the straight Crest came away and won easily. Time—53 sec.

5TH RACE.—The Lilliputs. Distance—½ mile. Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50, third, Rs. 25. For all maiden ponies. English and Australian, 13-2 to carry 9st. 10lb. W. I, Penalties—Winner of a race value Rs. 180. once, 4lb.; twice, 7lb.; oftener 10lb. Allowances—Ponies which have not won a race, value, Rs. 180, 5lbs.; Arabs. 14 lb.; C, B's, 21lbs. (accumulative)

Mr F Gordon's b aus m Lubra, 9st 2lb, Johnson	1
Capt B Levett's b or br e m Lily of the Valley 9st 2 b, Greenhalgh	2
H H Aga Khan's c e m Water Lily, 8st 13lb, C B Mahomed	3

Betting: 4 to 5 Subra, 2 to 1 the others,

A poor race, Subra getting away first was never headed and won by a street from Lily of the Valley. Time—55 sec.

6TH RACE the Parel Plate. Distance—1 mile, Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C. B. Galloways which have not won a race, value Rs. 600. Weight—14 hands to carry 10st. W. I. Penalties.—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener. 10lbs. Allowances—Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 500, 4lbs.; Maiden, 7lbs; C. B's 7lbs, (accumulative.)

Mr S A W's g a g Midnight, 8st 5lb, Chuggan	1
Mr Mollison's b cb m Bawbee, 8st 7lb, Johnson	2
Mr A M Bushari's g a g Liverpool, 8st 10lb, Greenhalgh	3
Mr M A T Topan's b a g Marshall, 8st 5lb, Owner	0

Betting: 1 to 2 Bawbee, 2 to 1 Liverpool, 5 to 1 Midnight, 10 to 1 Marshall.

Bawbee jumped away and made the pace to the 3 furlong post where she was joined by Liverpool and Midnight, and the latter pony coming very strong up the straight beat the country bred by two lengths with Liverpool third. Time—2 min. 1 sec.

7TH RACE.—The Christmas Stakes. Distance—5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 100; second Rs. 25; third Rs. 10. For all horses the property of members of the Bombay, Poona and Kirkee Gymkhanas, and which have not won a race value Rs. 500. English and Australian Catchweights over 11st, 7lbs. Arabs and C. B.'s 10st. G. 2s. Entries, Rs. 5 to close 7 p.m, Thursday, 13th December, and Rs. 5 more if not struck out before 8 a.m. Friday, 16th December, 1898.

Mr P F Fischer's b w g Atlas Moth, 11st 7lb, Owner	1
Mr G H Townsend's b aus m Miss Helena, 11st 7lb, Owner	2
Mr T L Robert's b aus g Hawthorn, 11st 7lb, Mr James	3

Betting: 1 to 3 Miss. Helena, 4 to 1 Altas moth 6 to 1 Hawthorn.

Miss Helena was first away and appeared to be winning easily, but when challenged by Atlas Moth in the straight failed to stay and was breaten by three lengths. Time 1min. 8 1-4 sec.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* relates a distressing tragedy, in which the heroine was a young and beautiful girl, married only a few days ago. Madame Charles Ducres was twenty years of age, and belonged to an excellent family. She made her future husband's acquaintance at a ball, and the couple immediately fell in love with one another. In due course they married, and were passing their honeymoon in the Rue de Vincennes, when M. Charles Ducres lying awake one night heard his wife murmur in her sleep, "Oh, how I love you! Lucien!" Next morning he asked for an explanation. This was at first refused, but finally Madame Ducres confessed to having once had a love intrigue with a young man named Lucien Roger. The jealous husband forced his wife to make a written confession, and declared that he could no longer entertain the slightest affection for her. The next night he was awakened by the report of a revolver, and found his wife lying dead in the dining-room. Madame Ducres had committed suicide.

BOMBAY CYCLISTS' UNION RACES.

CLOSING DAY.

SATURDAY afternoon saw the last of the three days races arranged for by the union and the executive are to be congratulated upon the success with which they handled the meeting. With but small local talent only at their disposal they succeeded by judicious handicapping and other minor arrangements in providing as excellent a variety of events as perhaps have ever been witnessed on a Bombay course. The competitions were, in most cases, owing to these fine adjustments of the various competitors' capabilities, well filled and keenly contested. The first event on Saturday was the half mile scratch championship which was covered by Longlands in very good time Allen being close on his heels. The second event which was a five mile handicap evinced great interest and ended in a splendid finish between Bromley and Doherty both scratch men; the former again asserting his sterling worth as a distance rider in gaining premier honors for the second time during the meeting at this distance and that also in 14 mints and 36 3-5 seconds the best ever recorded in Bombay. The two mile scratch which followed was also annexed by Bromley as also the mile team race in which he headed the van and thus landed his team the winners. On account of the darkness which almost immediately supervened the last event, a Consolation mile race, had to be abandoned, and the prize giving commenced at which Mrs. Perl presented the trophies to the various victors and Val. Bromley was well to the fore here carrying of five firsts, two of which were for five mile competitions; Warner followed next with three first and a like number of second prizes, Doherty one first, three seconds and one third. Longlands one first, two seconds and one third, Botiwalla one first, Allen one second and one third, and Ross, Commissariatwalla and Davar with one second prize each, and a vote of thanks and three hearty cheers for Mrs. Perl closed and proceedings. Below are details of the days rascing:—

HALF MILE CHAMPIONSHIP.—(Challenge Cup presented by Messrs. James Watson and Co. Dundee.)

W L Longlands	1
J K Allen	2
S H Doherty	3

Time—1 min. 14 4-5 secs.

Only five out of the eight, whose names figured on the card, declaring for the race it was run off in a single heat. Almost from the start it was discernable that the issue lay between the three European riders Longlands, Allen and Doherty, and after an excellent contest was won by the first named by a couple of wheels.

FIVE MILE HANDICAP.—(Open to all Amateurs.)

V Bromley, scratch	1
S H Doherty Do	2
J R Allen, 150 yards	3

Time—14 min. 36 3-5secs.

Entries were taken on the ground for this event and ten riders entered but the race soon resolved itself with a contest between Bromley, Doherty, Allen and Ross who had 200 yaards conceded him. Gradually the quarter crept past up to their field and the last man who was passed in the eighth lap was Watcha, 435 yards. The order in the ninth round was Doherty, Allen, and Bromley with Ross last. By the twelfth Bromley worked into second place and before the sixteenth lap took the lead. Then for a short distance in the seventeenth turn Doherty forged ahead but was soon picked up and passed on the line as the last round commenced. Ross by this time had fallen out but the remaining three settled down in real earnest and as the straight was entered an exciting tussle ensued between Doherty and Bromley the latter eventually passing the post by about ten yards Allen being close up for third place.

TWO MILES SCRATCH.—(Open to all Amateurs.)

V Bromley	1
A C Warner	2
W L Longlands	3

Time—5 min. 58 1-5 secs.

Five of the eight entrants faced the starter and were sent away to a fairly even start, except Bromley who was a trifle late in getting off. Allen soon took the lead in the first round but before the second had been discussed Bromley deprived him of first place and in the third lap the order ran Bromley, Warner, Longlands and Doherty. In the fourth Warner got the lead and kept it till the last lap when Bromley got even and in a splendid race down the straight just got home by a wheel.

ONE MILE CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP TEAM RACE.—(Prize Four silver medals, Gold centres.)

V Bromley, W L Longlands T De G Derry S H Doherty	Bombay Cycling Club	1
A C Warner, Barclay J R Allen, C M Ross	B V R Cyling Club	2

Only one other team of four from the Parsee Cycling Club entered but were practically out of the race by the fifth lap. The race then lay between the leading men of the section Bromley and Warner ending in a close finish with Bromley a bare wheel to the good.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association was held in the rooms of the Association on Friday, the Hon'ble P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., President of the Association, in the chair.

The report which embraced the principal topics on which petitions and memorials had been forwarded to Parliaments, and the Imperial and Provincial Governments, and in reference to which public meetings were held, was read and adopted, together with the audited statements of accounts.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta was re-elected President, and Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, and Mr. Amiroodin Tyabji were re-elected Honorary Joint Secretaries. New Vice-presidents and a new Council of management were also elected. Messrs. P. S. Kharegat and S. E. Warden were appointed Auditors. There were also elected delegates from the Association to the forth coming National Congress at Madras. The meeting further placed on record the following four resolutions in reference to the public services of the late Hon. Mr. J. U. Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Dr Atmaram Pandurang, and Dr. K. N. Bhadurji. That the Association desires to place on record its sense of the deep loss sustained by the death of the Hon'ble Mr. J. U. Yajnik, in May 1897, for the useful and valuable public services rendered during the last twenty-five years and upwards, specially those in connection with the land revenue system of this Presidency, and the zeal and devotion with which he worked for the welfare of his countrymen. That the Association desires to place on record its sense of the great loss sustained by the demise of one of their late Honorary Secretaries, the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Dharamsey, in September, 1897, for his many valuable public services during the last ten years, notably in connection with the Municipal affairs of the city as well as in all public matters connected with the welfare and prosperity of this country. That the Association desires to place on record its sense of the heavy loss sustained by the death of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, in May 1898, who had all his life been distinguished for the quiet but steady zeal and devotion with which he worked for the social and political advancement of this country in every direction. That the Association desires to place on record its sense of the deep loss sustained by the untimely death of Dr. K. N. Bahdurji, in August 1898, for the many valuable public services rendered by him, specially for his ardent advocacy of the reform of the Army Medical Service during the last seven years.

After a vote of thanks to the chair; the meeting was dissolved.

THE Madras Branch of the Indian Famine Fund has at last been able to close its accounts, owing to the favourableness of the North-East Monsoon. In a Final Report, just issued, the Secretaries remark that since their last report a sum of Rs. 800 was disbursed in the Cuddapah District under head IV and Rs.3,500 were remitted to Nellore, where the condition of the poorer classes continued to be unsatisfactory, and State relief had to be carried on till October. The net balance in hand is Rs. 1,55,476-1, and this has now been remitted to the Comptroller-General Calcutta, to be added to the balances from other Provinces.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CENTRAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 16.

FOUR team matches in connection with the above meeting were shot off to-day. In the morning the Gellespie Memorial Challenge Cup for British and as well as for Natives competed. Only five British team entered for it, and though the conditions barred Volunteers from taking the cup away, the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Volunteers from Bombay, nevertheless managed to secure the very substantial prize presented by the Association, which gives it. This, therefore, makes thes second team match that the B. B. Railway Volunteers have won so far. The Royal Irish Rifles who were first last time in 1896 with 658 had to take second place on this occasion with 619 points, but the cup held back from the Volunteers goes once more to the above. The same competition for Natives brought out eleven teams. Out of these the 9th Bombay Infantry the winners of the same contest on the last occasion topped the list again with a score of 653 points.

The following are the scores:—

Match 17.—Extended Order Competition, Open to one or more teams of five of all ranks under a commander, from any Cavalry or Infantry Regiment or Volunteer Corps in the Bombay Command. Entrance fee Rs. 10. Distances about 500 to 200 yards. Seven rounds to fire individually. Position kneeling. Targets 5 chatties filled with water, placed on tripod 18 inches above the ground and one pace apart for each section. The competition will be fired off in heats, two sections at a time. Two sections at one pace interval will be drawn up at 500 yards from and opposite to the line of chatties.

Royal Irish Rifles, (1st team)
Royal Fusiliers do
Royal Irish Rifles, (2nd team)
Ten teams competed.

MATCH 18.—The Gillespie Memorial Cup open to teams of eight of all ranks from any Brittish Regiment or Corps in the Bombay Command or from any ship of the Royal Navy. Entrance fee Rs. 20. Distances 200, 500 and 800 yards. Nine rounds to fire, last seven to count. The Cup will be competed for annually and will never become the property of any corps. Volunteer Corps, with the exception of the 2nd Bn. B. B. and C. I. R. Vols., are not eligible to compete for the cup, but they may enter and compete for the money prizes on payment of an entrance fee of Rs. 15.

	200 yds	500 yds	800 yds	Ttl
* B B and C I R Vols	212	222	201	635
† Royal Irish Rifles	205	212	202	619
Royal Scotts	207	199	197	603
20th Hussars	195	203	203	601
H M S Magiala	199	194	196	589

* Not qualified for Cup under conditions.
† and Cup

Individual score of the two winning teams in above are as under:—

1ST B. B. AND C. I. R. VOLUNTEERS.

	200 yds	500 yds	800 yds	Ttl
Cr Sergt Conyers	25	31	30	86
Sergt Major Smith	27	30	28	85
Corpl Fernandez	27	31	24	82
Capt Wilson	24	31	26	81
Corpl Thompson	27	27	25	79
Sergt Ramsay	28	24	27	79
Cr Sergt Parr	30	28	16	74
Sergt Insr Thompson	24	20	25	69

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

	200 yds	500 yds	800 yds	Ttl
Cr Sergt Lookman	25	26	32	83
Sergt Gordon	26	30	26	82
Sergt Horton	28	26	27	81
Sergt Major Scott	29	30	17	76
Qr Mr Sergt Lowther	25	24	26	75
Pte Barry	23	23	29	75
Sergt Watson	27	23	24	74
Corpl Stevenson	22	30	21	73

MATCH 45.—The Gillespie Memorial Challenge Cup.—Open to teams of eight of all ranks (British officers included) from any Regiment in the Bombay Command. Also to the Central India Horse, Bhopal Battalion, Deoli Irregular Force, Merwara Battalion, and Malwa Bheel Corps. Entrance fee Rs. 15. Distance 200,600 and 800 yards. The Cup will be competed for annually and will never become the property of any corps. Nine rounds at each distance, last seven to count.

	200 yds	600 yds	800 yds	Ttl
9th Bo Infy	233	221	199	653
14th Bo Infy	226	194	168	588
19th Bo Infy	224	199	163	586
Deoli Ir Force, 1st Team	220	187	166	573
Meywar Bhill Corps	219	191	154	564
8th Bo Infy	231	180	151	562
*Errinpura Ir Force	217	176	163	561
7th Bo Infy	224	162	143	529
23rd Bo Rifles	202	181	144	527
1st Bo Grenadiers	221	155	148	524
† Deoli Ir Force, 2nd Team	204	131	117	492

* 5 points added for Carbine
† 40 do do do

Individual scores of winning team are as under:—

9TH BOMBAY INFANTRY.

	200 yds	600 yds	800 yds	Ttl
Jam Sk Abdul Kader	31	31	30	92
Sub Coostan D'Souza	31	28	31	90
Hav Jacky D'Souza	30	29	28	87
Sub Major Mirza Mahomed Beg	27	26	29	82
Cr Hav Manuel D'Souza	26	27	26	79
Pte Jacob Sassoon	29	28	20	77

MATCH 46.—The Salvadore Gabriel Memorial Challenge Cup. Presented by the 23rd Regiment (2nd Bn. the Rifle Regiment) Bo Infantry. Open to teams of six of all ranks (British officers included) from any Infantry Regiment in the Bombay Command, or from the Infantry of the Local Corps in Rajputana and Central India. Entrance fee Rs. 15. Distance 900 yards. Nine rounds to fire, last 7 to count. The Cup will be competed for annually and will never become the property of any Corps.

	300 yds
9th Bombay Infantry	132
8th Bombay Infantry	107
14th Bombay Infantry	100
Deoli Irregular Force	99
19th Bombay Infantry	91
7th Bombay Infantry	80
1st Bombay Grenadiers	72
Meywer Bhill Corps	71
Errinpura Irregular Force	60
23rd Bombay Rifles	51

DEC. 17.

THE second stage of the Championship commenced to-day Nearly five matches were shot off.

MATCH 30—Championship. Distance 200 yards. Position standing. Lieutenant General's prize—1st stage.

	Pts
Corpl De Mello, 1st B B and C I R Vols	33
Cr Sergt Parr do do do	30
" Conyers do do do	29
Sergt Ramsay, do do do	29
Pte Barry, Royal Irish Rifles	29
Sergt Hewitt, Poona Volunteers	28
Pte Ansley, Royal Scotts	28
Corpl Farnandez, 1st B B and C I R Vols	28
Sergt Samworth, Durham Lt In	28

Six 28's counted out.

MATCH 31.—Championship Lt-General's Prize—2nd stage. Position kneeling. Cavaly or Artillery kneeling or sitting.

	Pts
Sergt Beetten, 20th Hussars	33
Pte O'Donohoe, Durham Lt In	31
Qr Mr Sedgt LaWther, Rl Irish Rifles	31
P O Bishop, H M S Magdela	30
Corpl Fernandez, 1st B B and C I R Vols	30
Pte Williamson, K O Y L I	30
Cr Sergt Parr, 1st B B and C I R Vols	30
Pte Weatherstone, Durham Lt In	30
Pte Ansley, Royal Scots	30

One 30's counted out.
121 entries.

MATCH 58—Championship presented by H. H. the Dewan of Palanpur. Distance 200 yards. Position kneeling.

	Pts
Sepoy Fiunman Sing, 9th Bo In	35
Talfer Shaik Jusuf, 1st Bo Grens	32
Lce Nk Phul Sing, 7th Bo In	32
Pte Fatnak Changnak, 19th Bo In	31
Lce Nk Datta Dewli, 9th Bo In	31
Lce Hav Joan Fernandez, 14th Bo In	31

MATCH 59.—Chanpionship. Distance 500 yards, Position kneeling or sitting.

	Pts
Sub Rama Namak, 3nd Bo Grens	32
Sub Kostan D Souza, 9th Bo In	31
In Major Benjamin Pauls, 19th Bo In	31
Lce Nk Bahwal Baksh Khan, 2nd Bo Grens	31
Lce Jairam Taraputi, 14th Bo In	30
Cr Hav Manuel D Souza, 9th Bo In	30

Two 28's counted out.

MATCH 60—Championship presented by H. H. the Moharajah of Bhavnagari. Distance 600 yards. Position any a military.

	Pts
Naik Jaemangal Jaweri 1st Bo Grns	31
Hav Nurmomed Khan, Meywer Bhill Corps	31
Jam Sk Abdul Kader, 9th Bo In	30
Sub Koosta De Souza, 9th Bo In	30
Hav Mahomed, 14th Bo In	30
Lce Nk Bawani Bur Miser 14th Bo In	25

DEC. 18.

In the aggregate matches Nos. 58, 59 and 60, which the Southern Maharatta Chiefs offered, prizes for distances 200, 500 and 600 yards were won by Subedar Koostan DeSouz, 9th Bombay Infantry, making a grand total of 91. He won also the Southern India Rifle Association Medal in the Carbine Championship. Lance Duffedar Gopalsing, Deolali Irregular Foece, made, 155 points, winning the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Silver Medal.

THE following are among the recently proved wills.—Sir Charles Henry Pennell, of Chine Hall, Boscombe £727; Mr. Charles Butler, of The Lodge, Byfleet, £70,064; Mr. Andrew Duncan, of Helbsook, Chislehurst, £16,347.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 2.

THE VICEROY DESIGNATE'S FAREWELL SPEECHES.

AFTER visiting his friends and neighbours at Derby and dining with the Fellows of the Royal Society, Lord Curzon of Kedleston has this afternoon, to use his own words, made positively his last appearance in public. His oratorical labours were brought to a close at 122 Leadenhall street, where in the handsome board room of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, he was entertained together with numerous other distinguished guests at a sumptuous luncheon. The party numbered about 70, and included the Speaker of the House of Commons (the Right Hon. W. Court Gully, M.P.), the Duke of Norfolk, Lord George Hamilton, M P., the Earl of Selborne (director), the Earl of Leven and Melville (director), the Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., Sir Robert Herbert, G.C.E. (director), Lord Rathmore—better known by his former name the Right Hon. D. R. Plunket—the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, M.P., (Lord Curzon's successor at the Foreign Office), Mr. Stephen Ralli, Sir John Muir, Bart., Sir Edwin Arnold K.C.I.E., Major General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, G.C.I.S., (director) Sir George Allen, K.C.I.E., Sir A. Scoble, M.P., Sir Alec Wilson, Sir Edwyn S. Dawes, K. C. M. G. (British India Company,) Sir James Laing, Sir Forbes Adam, Sir Seymour King, M.P., General Sir John Stokes, K.C.B., Mr. John Aird, M P., Sir Charles Kayzer, M.P., Sir Marcus Samuel, who was recently knighted in connection with the salvage of H. M. S. Victorious, and who is so extensively engaged in the petroleum export trade with India and the East generally, the Hon. Sir Chas. Fremantle, Mr. R. S. Donkin, M.P., Mr. F. D. Barnes, managing director, Mr. F. R. Kendall, Mr. Edward Jenkins, Mr. Moberly Bell, of the *Times*, Mr. Sam. Digby, Mr. Walter Lawrence (private Secretary to Viceroy Designate) Mr. Austin Low (Messrs. Grindlay and Company) and others. There were only two toasts—the Queen and Lord Curzon of Kedleston—both proposed by the Chairman, Sir Thomas Sutherland, M. P. In an admirable and eloquent speech Sir Thomas said that Lord Curzon was about to undertake a very high and solemn duty. To labour for the peace and welfare of a great country like India, to defend its extensive frontier, to legislate for those millions of people of diverse creeds and varying necessities, to hold the most amicable relations with the great feudatory princes who own the suzerainty of the Queen and to develop the resources of India—these were among the tasks that lie to the Viceroy's hand and which depend in a great measure on his personal influence. Lord Curzon's appointment had been received with a sentiment of universal approval, and he carried with him to India, not only the affectionate regard of those who had known him here, but the sympathy of the public at large. They wished him health and good fortune and hoped that in a few years he might return to this country to take even a higher place than he has hitherto held in the counsels of the Empire. Lord Curzon who was warmly applauded on rising, made an interesting and even important speech in reply to the toast. He regarded it he said as a great honour to be entertained by the directors of that great company whose name and reputation are known wherever the English language is spoken, and whose Chairman occupies so eminent and distinguished a position both in the Parliamentary and business world. He humorously referred to the incessant hospitality of his friends, and expressed the hope that his "compulsory loquacity" during the past few weeks would not incapacitate him for the duties that awaited him. He described the P. and O. as a great factor in the Imperial connection of this country with India and the whole of the Eastern world. He spoke slightingly, not to say disdainfully of proposals for land connection with India. To the improvement in steam communication, to our unquestioned naval supremacy in the Mediterranean and to the trade of the Suez Canal he should look for the safety of India rather than to any "speculative schemes" of the character he had referred to. But the most valuable part of the speech, considering the audience he was addressing, was his remarks on the value of our Indian trade and the prospects of its development. He was, he said positively amazed to hear appeals to Government in Parliament to lend the credit of this country and to scatter the money of our taxpayers on behalf of speculative undertakings in foreign countries with effete governments and tottering institutions, when so many of the industrial resources of India remained undeveloped—a remark that was loudly applauded. He scouted the idea apparently enunciated by some foreign critic, that we should be glad to rid ourselves of the burden of governing India, and incidentally observed, that if ever we lose India, then he believed the sun of our Empire would really sink. Apologising for taking what may appear a sordid view of the matter, he pointed out that not only was India of vital interest to the Imperialist, the philosopher and the philanthrophist, but to the British workman, who is presented with this enormous market, and the Indian working man who finds this outlet for his labour. He then dwelt on the recuperative power of Indian trade; quoted statistics relating to the extension of Indian railways and predicted a great development in the commerce of India if they could establish anything like stability of exchange—a problem to which an outgoing Viceroy would necessarily have to give his attention. By the way, the Currency Commission. which has I believe just been examining Sir John Lubbock, is to continue its sittings until March.

THE MACLEAN DINNER.

Since I last wrote, the following among others have subscribed to the dinner to be given in honour of Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., at the Hotel Cecil on Thursday next:—Sir John Scott, K.C.M.G., the Mayor of Cardiff, who owes Mr. Maclean a good turn for having persuaded the Sirdar to single out that prosperous industrial centre for a visit previous to his departure from England, General Sir Oriel Tanner, Mr. H. S. Samuel, M.P., Mr. Denzil Onslow, Colonel Frederick Firebrace, R.E., Major Dean Pitt, the Recorder of Oldham (Mr. J. W. Hamilton, S.C.,) Mr. E C, Carroll, Mr. C. A. Winter, and Mr. J. D. Mackenzie. Sir Richard Temple, who at first thought he should not be able to attend, now expects to be present.

THE CRETAN SETTLEMENT.

Great satisfaction is felt at the settlement, long delayed though it has been, and fraught from time to time with threatened danger and actual bloodshed, of the vexed Cretan question. The formal announcement to Prince George by the Ambassadors of the four Powers which have consented to act in concert, that he had been appointed High Commissioner of the island for a term of three years, was recognised as the beginning of the end. The Sultan's appeal to the Czar. failed, as it was bound to do, although the Emperor did his best to sugar the bitter pill which Abdool has had to swallow, in spite of his wry faces. Another scene in the closing act has just been enacted, the insurgents having handed over their arms amid great rejoicing. Those from Akrotiri and Halepa, numbering 800 men, and preceded by a Russian band and Cretan flags, arrived at the head quarters of the Commander-in-Chief. The international troops on their way, and in the courtyard of the head-quarters building, presented arms to them. Congratulations were exchanged between Admiral Skrydloff speaking on behalf of his colleagues, and President Sphakianakis, speaking in the name of his compatriots. There was not wanting a pathetic touch in this scene, reminiscent of the sufferings through which freedom has been wrought, for when the actual delivering up of the arms began, many of them were brought in by children who had lost their fathers on the battlefield The arrival of Prince George in Crete should provide the final scene, and it can only be hoped that the curtain will then fall never again to be raised on such a prolonged tragedy as has just closed.

MR. BALFOUR'S GENTLE OPTIMISM.

The First Lord of the Treasury, speaking at Bristol after the storm and stress engendered by the Fashoda affair had subsided into comparative tranquillity, was able to use much quieter language than that in which certain of his colleagues have recently been indulging. But it is exceedingly doubtful if, in any case, Mr. Balfour's philosophic calm and characteristic restraint would have so far deserted him as to permit him to emulate the bellicose utterances which distinguished recent platform utterances of certain of his colleagues. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach for example, although he has since been at pains to explain that the public conception of him as a man of war is a mere mythical idea, has only himself to thank if he be really misunderstood. Mr. Balfour appeared not to entertain any of the fears which have been commonly expressed regarding future complications between Britain and France, for it must be borne in mind in this connection that Fashoda, in the words of Mr. Chamberlain, was "a symbol." Referring to Fashoda, Mr. Balfour said :—" I do not mean to discuss what has been so admirably discussed already by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, by other leading members of the Government and of the Opposition—the recent incident at Fashoda. It is enough if I say that in my judgment we have no controversy with the French nation or with the French Government." Concerning which it can only be said that it is sincerely to be hoped that Mr. Balfour's optimism will be justified by events.

A DIPLOMATIC FICTION.

Mr. Balfour, quite in the finest vein of diplomatic courtesy, affected to believe that the proceedings of France on the Upper Nile had been unofficial, and he laid the responsibility upon a vague body which he described as the colonial party. The beauty of this pretty fiction of course is that the responsibility becomes delightfully indefinite in its direction, while its evident if polite inaccuracy is obvious from the fact that no such nebulous party could possibly have directed the plans which were carefully laid and accurately translated into action. The words of the leader of the House of Commons are well worth quoting :—" I believe the whole of this difficulty has arisen neither from the nation nor from the Government, but from the relatively small school of French politicians who call themselves a colonial party, and whose view apparently is, that the best way to strengthen the French colonial system is to injure the English colonial system. I do not believe there is a worse motive, either in private or public life, than that of doing something, not because it benefits yourself, but because it annoys somebody else. It is folly in the relations between man and man. It is not less folly in the relations between nation and nation, and depend on it, the interest of France is no more to be gained by the debasement of England than is the interest of England to be fostered by the debasement of France. France has a great African colonial interest already. I wish it well. I believe that everything which she does to develop the great areas under her control is not merely a benefit to civilisation at large, but is a benefit to us. All our interests, the interests of all civilised commercial and producing States, are bound up with the spread of good government and good order throughout all the uncivilised portions of the globe, and in Heaven's name let France go forward in her sphere, and carry out this great object in company with us in our sphere, with Germany in her sphere, or with the King of the Belgians in the sphere which belongs to him ; but I cannot believe that anything is gained by such proceedings as those we have recently witnessed, and when French critics tell us in apparent good faith, that we have endeavoured to humiliate France, that we have taken advantage of our naval superiority to humiliate France in connection with the Fashoda incident, I would ask them in common fairness to think whether any nation in the world would have behaved differently from ourselves in the position in which we found overselves ? " Mr. Balfour, however, in spite of all his suave courtesies, showed that in the last resort he was prepared to replace his " suaviter in mode " argument by the " fortiter in re," and pointed a very pretty moral by adding, Let us hope that this incident may serve, indeed, as a beacon and a warning to all who are concerned in these delicate and difficult negotiations connected with unsettled Africa, but may be in itself no permanent interruption to the friendship of two great nations."

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AT BRISTOL.

Bristol ought to be happy, if it is not, for it has had no lack of political oratory during this last week, and Mr. Balfour, who had to forego on account of his Bristol engagement a trip to Edinburgh to take part in the proceedings in connection with the Sirdar's visit to the " grey metropolis of the North" was not the only minister of Cabinet rank who favoured Bristol, with his eloquence. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, who had paid a visit to Edinburgh on his own account in the previous week, also addressed an audience at the thriving eastern sea-port. It was there that he modestly repudiated being " a very warlike individual," and proclaimed himself to be "a man of peace, who had tried all his life to keep out of private quarrels and was anxious to deal with public affairs in the same spirit." Nay more, Sir Michael proceeded to wrap around him a robe of unassuming humility, entirely of his own manufacture—which was perhaps why it fitted rather badly. He declared that " as Chancellor of the Exchequer he was a very unobtrusive person, only anxious that they should pay their taxes regularly and without grumbling." Whereat there was considerable laughter, although there remains a natural uncertainty as to whether the mirth arose from Sir Michaels' description of himself, or at the notion of any sane man paying his taxes without grumbling.

SIR MICHAEL DEFENDS HIMSELF

Sir Michael, man of peace as he proclaimed himself to be, showed that he was well able to defend himself when he was attacked. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman recently made a charge against him,and he replied to it with effective promptitude. In doing so he said, that the other day he compared our present state of preparation, especially with regard to the Navy, with the state of things which existed in 1885, and he remarked that owing to the ill-judged parsimony of Governments previous to that date,and epecially of the Government in office from 1880 to 1885, the condition of our Navy and Army in that year was such, that when there seemed to be a great danger of war with Russia, a vote of credit of eleven millions was obtained by Mr. Gladstone, and that that sum was recklessly hopelessly wasted. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman replied that he (Sir Michael,) was at the Treasury during the spending of the greater part of that eleven millions. It was absolutely untrue. Weeks before he succeeded to office in 1885 Mr. Childers, his predecessor, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated in the House of Commons that taking into account the expenditure which had been hopelessly bad and which had been incurred, about nine millions of the eleven millions had been already spent. When he (Sir Michael) came into office his first care was to try and stop the waste. He found that £850,000 in addition to this nine millions, had gone by that time. A Committee of Inquiry was appointed, and reported that in some important points the system at the Admiralty had been unsound,and the expenditure of the money unsatisfactory, and that the financial control at the Admiralty equired reform. He had to find some of the money at any rate spentby his prodecessor."

SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN "BLOWN OUT"

Sir Michael was not content with repelling the attack of his assailant, but proceeded with hearty good will to carry the war into the enemy's camp as well. Let me recal a little bit of history. The defeat of Lord Rosebery's ministry in 1895 was brought about by a vote on cordite, which closely touched Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who was then Secretary for War. Two Cabinet meetings were held on the succeeding day, before the Government came to the conclusion to resign, and it was believed with good reason that the ministry were prepared to carry on and would have done so but for the uncompromising attitude which was taken up by Sir Henry, who regarded the vote as one of no confidence in himself. It is as well to remember this, since it adds piquancy to Sir Michael's attack on Sir Henry in which he suggested to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman that,when he next visited his constituents, instead of attacking him (Sir Michael) he had better say something about himself. Let him explain how it was he sat comfortable and in his armchair for three years at the War office until he was blown out of it by cordite—(loud cheers and laughter)—and left to his successor the Army in so inefficient a condition, that the attention of the country had since been devoted to it to such purpose that great changes at great cost were sanctioned by Parliament last Session in order to put it in a proper condition to do its duty. Further, let Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman explain to his constituents whether he was entirely satisfied with the salvation which he found in Home Rule—(laughter)—and if not how soon, like some of his colleagues in the late Home Rule Government, he expected to find a more agreeable salvation in the system which this Government had just established of free Local Government for Ireland. He had detained them too long perhaps on a personal matter—("Go on ; go on")—but he did not wish to be painted to his own constituents in blacker colors than he deserved, and he was anxious to reply to this unprovoked attack. (Cheers.)

HELP FOR THE WEST INDIES.

When the disastrous hurricanes of last August appeared to have almost completed the ruin to the verge of which our West Indian colonies had been brought by the depression in the sugar industry caused by the continental system of sugar bounties, it was hoped that the British public only required an invitation to come promptly to the rescue. The invitation was given, the Lord Mayor opened a fund at the Mansion House, but unfortunately the response has proved utterly inadequate to the urgent necessities of the case. The Government has consequently been forced to take the matter in hand and the amount of the grant to Barbados is announced as £40,000, which it is thought probable will include the grant to St. Vincent. Commenting upon the decision of the Government, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says :—"A welcome change has set in in the attitude of the Colonial Office towards our West Indian Colonies. Froude has told us in undisguised language of the helplessness and discontent of the white populations of these islands a dozen years ago, and the Royal Commission has since confirmed all that he wrote. It became clear from this cumulative indictment of the apathy of Downing-street that these possessions would slip away from us in time if we continued to ignore their appeals for help. Mr. Chamberlain sought an opportunity to repair the errors of his predecessors, and the supplementary estimate of last session was the result. Now the helping hand is to be put out again to rescue Barbados and the other islands, devastated by the August hurricaes from ruin, and the country will approve this timely help as it approved the previous grants. If Sir Thomas Lipton can at the same time reorganize the sugar manufacture of Barbados, there are good times in prospect for these much-distressed islands."

SIR THOMAS LIPTON AND SUGAR.

Sir Thomas Lipton having carved for himself a wide reputation—not to speak of wealth—as a tea-planter in Ceylon, would now appear to be seeking fresh worlds to conquer, and in pursuit of his quest is turning his eyes from the eastern to the western hemisphere. Sir Thomas is working along with the Colonial Office in connection with the effort which is being made to set the West Indies again on their feet. He has made a statement to the *Daily Chronicle* which is published by that paper in the following form :—"We are asked by Sir Thomas Lipton to state that he regrets very much the premature disclosure of the negotiations which are now going on between himself and the Colonial Office with reference to the resuscitation of the sugar-growing industry in the West Indies. Sir Thomas has had some previous experiences of the jealous way in which foreign countries regard any development of the industry. The fact that he has been importing some 60,000 or 80,000 tons of raw sugar from the West Indies, which he has refined in this country, has led to the French and German bounties being again raised, and hence his desire that the scheme which he, in connection with the Colonial Office, is elaborating, should be kept in the background until all his ready for a start. But the public may rest content with the assurance that something is being done, and when Sir Thomas Lipton takes up a thing it is never done by halves. His agent and representative, Mr. Gill, sails for the West Indies during the present week, in company with the Governor of Barbados, for the purpose of carrying out the further details of the scheme. It is intended to erect refineries on the most modern and most scientific plan, so that the raw sugar and the by-products can be dealt with on the spot. And when it is stated that a refinery of this description, able to deal with 250 or 300 tons of cane a day, will mean an expenditure of £250,000, some idea of the outlay required may be imagined. It may be some attempt will be made to deal with the question of the proper cultivation of sugarcane by means of scientific culture and manuring, as it is pretty clear that the soil of the Western Indian Islands is not by any means put to the best advantage in this respect." Messrs. Henry Tate and Co., the great sugar people, have since pointed out that there is an evident error in the above figures, as the total yearly imports from the West Indies do not reach the amount stated. It is now explained that the error arose from a misconception, Sir Thomas having referred to what might be expected in the way of *annual output* as the result of profitable trade.

BRITAINS ROAD TO INDIA.

Sir Thomas Sutherland went down to Toynbee Hall the other night and delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on " London, the Overland Route, and the Suez Canal. " There was point in his remark, thoroughly appreciated by people who have had their full share this year of what Burns described as " November chill blaes loud wi' angry sough, " when he suggested that a change of climate, for the evening at least, should be pleasant. He conveyed his audience, by graphic and vivid description, across the old overland route, describing its dangers and incidents. " The new route," said Sir Thomas, " via the Suez canal, the modern idea of which really originated with Napoleon I., who desired to check our progress in Egypt at the time, had enabled us to make vast strides in our carrying trade to the Far East. In 1870 the tonnage through this artificial waterway was only 400,000 tons ; in 1896 it reached eight and a-half millions, nearly six millions of which was carried under the British flag. In addition, the canal had shortened our journeys to Bombay and Calcutta by 4,500 miles, and to Hong Kong and Yokohama by 3,000 miles ; facilitating trade to an enormous extent by so greatly lessening the distance between London and her Eastern markets.

SIR ROBERT HART ON CHINA.

Mr. Ooka Ikuzo may not have exactly played the part of Boswell to the Marquis Ito when he accompanied him to Peking, but he appears to have had ears quite as receptive and a pen quite as ready as those of Dr. Johnson's good gossip. At any rate, we have to thank the worthy Ooka, if one may take the sociable liberty of curtailing his peculiar name in a friendly way, for giving us many charming glimpses behind the scenes. He has jotted down, with painstaking assiduity and wealth of detail which appears to indicate patient accuracy, many interesting meetings and conversations. Among these is an interesting reference to the comptroller of the Chinese Customs. On the 25th of September there was a party at the Legation, and Sir Robert Hart was among the guests. Mr. Ooka describes him as a suave, self possessed and capable old man, giving the impression of being fully equal to the important post he holds. During a conversation with the Marquis, Sir Robert said : " China is indeed a difficult country. A year or two ago I thought I knew something about her affairs and I ventured to commit my views to writing. But to-day, I seem to have lost all knowledge. If you asked me to write even three or four pages about China, I should be puzzled to do so. There is only one thing that I have learned. In my country the rule is 'Break but never bend ;' in China the rule is 'Bend but never break.' "

THE SIRDAR ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

This does not mean that Lord Kitchener of Khartoum has taken an office in the City, has become a " member of the House "—in the City not the Parliamentary sense—and has blossomed into an authority on "bulls" and " bears." It merely signifies that he paid a friendly call on the gentlemen who used to run the " Kaffir Circus " in the jaunty fashion of men with whom the world is going well, and who are now a little depressed in spirit at the doubt which Mr. Hooley has inspired in the mind of hitherto trusting investors, regarding investments in general and the front pages of prospectuses in particular. The Sirdar entered the Stock Exchange from Capel-court door, receiving an immense ovation. An attempt was made to sing " See the Conquering Hero Comes," but the musical effort was drowned in the tumultuous cheering that took place. The Sirdar struggled gallantly through the mass of shouting humanity, but was brought up near the Broad-street door by the demand for a speech. The speech was short and to the point. " I have not come here for nothing, gentlemen," said the avenger of Gordon, referring amid great cheering to the scheme for the college at Khartoum. " I want £100,000, and I expect to get it." Then with a word of thanks for his reception, he concluded the oratorical effort amid shouts of approval. The Sirdar, who was accompanied by several members of the Stock Exchange Committee and by a general concourse of the whole " House," was some ten minutes making the round of the Stock Exchange buildings.

THE MAD MULLAH AS A USEFUL PERSON

Many opinions of the Mad Mullah have been expressed in his day, and the language used in private by critics of that fanatical disturber of the peace has not always been of a kind which would bear reproduction in public. But among all the complimentary epithets which have hitherto been hurled at the Mullah's head, it has never occurred to any one to heave at him the accusation of being a useful person. But at last a really original person has arisen, in the shape of a sarcastic journalist, who suggests—although in a satirical vain, it is true—that the irrepressible gentleman in question is not without his uses in the general scheme of things military in India, and having once hit upon this brilliant idea, the satirist proceeds to elaborate his idea in the following fashion :—" The Mad Mullah is at it again. What salary does he get from the Indian Government ? If a few new guns are to be tried, or a little moving target work to be done, the Mullah goes on the war path, and just to get his men into form he tries them first on his tribal enemies. By and by he does his real work by inducing the tribesmen to become targets to the Indian sepoys, while he makes one of his famous strategic movements to the rear. The Mullah's following will melt away as usual, and when the convenient moment arrives for the next annual manœuvres he will be at his old game. He is still a very weak imitator of Osman Digma, for the heavy-weight champion of the Soudan, besides playing the Mullah's game, has been several times killed. The Mullah has given almost every officer in India a medal, and, perhaps, so useful a man should not go through the dangerous experiment of being killed. The present arrangement is the best for all concerned."

THE KHARTOUM COLLEGE.

Lord Kitchener is going to get his £100,000 to carry out his scheme of a Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum. The initial meeting at Glyn's Bank has been followed up with keen rapidity by a direct appeal by the Sirdar to the monied classes. His pilgrimage to Edinburgh was incidentally used for this purpose. The Lord Mayor of London called a meeting at the Mansion House, where Lord Kitchener once again appealed for funds before City magnates and the monied dignitaries, and it was to this end—wise man—that he paid the visit to the Stock Exchange which has been already alluded to. The Bank of England has given £2,000, the Grocer's Company has voted £1,000, and other City Companies will follow its example. The understanding with the United States is to be still further cemented by the co-operation of American citizens in our work of civilization in the Soudan. One of the earliest subscribers to the Khartaum College Fund was Colonel Gouraud, formerly Aide-de-Camp to General Sherman, U. S. A., who sent the following telegram to the Sirdar :—" As a citizen of that great English-speaking sister nation of America, I undertake to provide for your Lordship's Gordon Kitchener Memorial College the sum of at least £1,000, which sum I hereby guarantee.—(Signed) G. Gouraud." And one of America's wealthiest sons, the Hon. William Waldorf Astor has subscribed a donation of £5,000.

A SCEPTIC OF THE SIRDAR'S SCHEME.

Lord Rosebery, in speaking at the Mansion House in support of the proposed KhartoumCollege,referred to the fact that an appeal had chiefly been made to those in purple and fine linen who were able to contribute vast sums to this enterprise. He asked them not to disdain the shillings of the people because they would not amount to a very considerable sum, for without their sympathy they would have achieved but a small part of the work Lord Kitchener had set his hand to do. The suggestion was worthy of Lord Rosebery, but it has to be stated in endeavouring to represent the national feeling fairly, that the people meanwhile give no signs of any enthusiasm whatever concerning the project. Moreover, although Lord Kitchener, speaking before Lord Rosebery took occasion to thank " the press for the unanimous way in which they had supported the scheme which he had so much at heart," it is a fact that the press is not wholly unanimous in the matter. The "Edinburgh Evening News," following Lord Kitchener's appearance there had the following adverse criticism on his scheme:— 'The Sirdar's proposal to found a Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum is meeting with general approval. That is because the British public loves white elephants, and does not love to hide its light under a bushel. Almost every town in the country has a white elephant, from the National Monument in Edinburgh to the Imperial Institute in London. All such movements for these costly but useless animals have originated in the heat of enthusiasm, and when the wave of enthusiasm passes away, we cannot even provide fodder for the elephant. This will also be the case with the Gordon College. It is not strange that we cannot find money to equip a technical college in the great commercial centre of Glasgow, while we can loudly call for one hundred thousand pounds to furnish an educational institute at Khartoum ? Yet our supremacy rests on the efforts of places like Glasgow to maintain in full vigour the intellect of industry. The Gordon College is certainly a beautiful expedient to gull the British public. The Egyptian Government would have nothing to do with it, and so Lord Kitchener a brave, but simple soldier, had to become a common sandwich man handing out begging circulars. Touched by such a pathetic spectacle, the British public subscribe the money. But had Lord Kitchener not put on the boards, not even the five thousand pounds would have been given for this tombstone for Gordon. It is the Sirdar's popularity and not Gordon's memory that is at stake." I think this Scottish critic wrong in saying that Gordon's memory is not a factor in the almost phenomenal success of the Sirdar's effort ; but undoutedly Lord Kitchener's prestige and pushfulness go for a great deal. *A propos* of the latter a gentleman who occupies a high position in a certain Northern industrial centre and whose name is well known in Bombay told me this morning that when he reached home the other night he found a telegram from the Sirdar asking him, to attend the Mansion House meeting. I did not gather that the recipient was a friend of the Sirdar's and it would seem that similar telegrams were despatched right and left. The East Anglians who pride themselves on their energy have no reason to be ashamed of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Lord Henley, Sir William Welby Gregory, Surgeon-General Alexander Smith, C.B., Mr. James Aspinall, Q.C., Professor George James Allman, Mr. E. Dunkin Past President of the Royal Astronomical Society, Mrs. Haweis, wife of the well known Marylebone clergyman Major-General Bowie, who was Military Secretary to Lord Canning as Viceroy of India, Major-General H. Bushe, and Mr. C. W. Couldock, a veteran actor, who played with Charles Kean, Fanny Kemble and Macready.

Captain Baden-Powell, Scots Guards, has been awarded the silver medal of the Society of Arts for his hexagonal aeroplane or weight-lifting kite adapted for use in warfare.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use " The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most " Restorers. " It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for " The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

DEATH OF THE MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA.

AN IDEAL NATIVE RULER.

Our Calcutta correspondent reports the death of Sir Lachhmeswar Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., the Maharaja of Darbhanga, which occurred after a painful illness of considerable duration. The Maharaja, who was born in 1856, succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor in 1860. The following sketch is from the pen of Sir Roper Lethbridge:—

In the great Bengal famine of 1873-74, the Maharaja expended nearly £300,000 in charitable relief; and has since then always taken the foremost part in every public philanthropic work in Bengal, and indeed in every part of the Empire—to which his vast revenues have been largely devoted.

Belongs to an ancient Rajput family, whose ancestor, Mahesh Thakur, obtained the title of Raja, and the grant of the Darbhanga Raj, from the Mughal Emperor of Delhi, Akbar the Great, early in the 16th century. Mahesh Thakur died in the year 1558 A.D., leaving five sons—Ram Chandra Thakur, Gopal Thakur, Achit Thakur, Parmanand Thakur, and Subhankar Thakur. Some of the elder sons succeeded in turn to the Raja, but they all died without issue, and the family was continued in the line of the youngest son, the Raja Subhankur Thakur. He died in 1607, leaving six sons. Of these the eldest, Purushottam, succeeded to the Raj ; and on his death in 1642 was succeeded by his brother, Sundar Thakur. He held the Raj for twenty years, and dying in 1662 was succeeded by his eldest son, Mahinath Thakur. She latter died in 1684 without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Nirpat Thakur, who ruled till 1700 A.D., when he died, and was succeeded by his son, the great Raja Raghu Singh. He obtained the confirmation of the hereditary title of Raja through the Nawab Mahabat Jang, who was at that time Mughal "Subahdar" of Behar. He also obtained from the Mughal Government the grant of the lease of the whole of the "Sarkar" Tirhut—including the modern districts of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga—on the payment to Government of an annual revenue of Rs. 1,00,000. The enormous value, in those early times, of this grant may be gathered from the fact that in 1685 A.D. the revenue of "Sarkar" Tirhut was officially returned at Rs. 7,69,287. At one time, during the administration of the Raja Raghu Singh, the Nawab Subahdar, jealous of the vast wealth accumulated by the Raja, seized his property and carried off his family as prisoners to Patna, the Raja himself only preserving his liberty by prompt flight. Subsequently, however, he was restored to favour, and received large grants from the Mughal Government, on condition that he should "do justice, relieve distress, and put the country in a flourishing condition." These stipulations have been liberally fulfilled by Raja Raghu's descendants and successors in the Raj. This Raja built a large mud fort at Bhawara, near Madhubani, the ruins of which still remain there, and the family resided there for the next half-century. He died in 1736, and was succeeded by his son, the Raja Bishnu Singh. The latter died without issue in 1740, and was succeeded by his brother, the Raja Narendra Singh, who received large grants from the Nawab Subahdar Ali Vardi Khan, on condition of his engaging for the revenue, and supporting the interests of the Mughal Government. The Raja Narendra Singh died without issue in 1760 ; but he adopted Pratap Singh, the great-great-grandson of Narayan Thakur, younger brother of the Raja Sundar Thakur, and son of the Raja Subhankar Thakur mentioned above. Raja Pratap Singh determined to remove the family in residence from the fort of Bhawara ; and he built a new Rajbari at Darbhanga, to which he removed in 1762, and it has been the seat of the family ever since. Raja Pratap Singh died in 1776, and was succeeded by his brother,the Raja Madhu Singh. In that year the Raja received from Shah Alam, the Mughal Emperor of Delhi, the grant of Dharmpur, in the district of Purniah. The Raja Madhu Singh, during a long administration of thirty-two years, had frequent disputes with the Calcutta Government in regard to the revenue payments and the extent of his rights over the land. These disputes at one time became so acute that the settlement was made with others ; but ultimately he obtained from the Board of Revenue the restoration of his estates. The RajaMadhu Singh died in 1808, leaving five sons—Kishan Singh, who died without issue ; Chhatar Singh, who succeeded him and three others. Chhatar Singh is the first of the Darbhanga Rajas who is recorded to have held the higher title of Maharaja Bahadur, though it is probable that it had also been held by some at least of his ancestors. The Maharaja Chhatar Singh, who succeeded to the *gadi* in 1808, lived till 1839 ; when, on the ground of oldage, he made over his estates and the title to his elder son, Rudra Singh,—giving to his younger son, Bisdeo Singh, for maintenance, the Raj villages in Jarail, four houses, two elephants, and apartments in the Dar bhanga Palace. He asked to have Rudra Singh's name entered in the Benzal Revenue Roll, and died a few days afterwards. These arrangements led to extensive litigation, as the younger son claimed a larger share of the estates. Ultimately the High Court decided that the law of inheritance in this family must follow the family custom, and not the ordinary Hindu law ; and by the family custom (or *Kulachar*) the eldest son succeeds to the Raj, the younger obtaining sufficient properties in land for their maintenance, which lands (as under feudal tenure) revert to the Raj on failure of male issue. The Maharaja Rudra Singh died in 1850, leaving four sons—Maheshwar Singh (who succeeded him), Ganeshwar Singh, Nitreshwar Singh, and Gopeshwar Singh. For ten years the Maharaja Maheshwar Singh held the Raj. He died on 20th October 1860, leaving two sons—Lachhmeswar Singh (who succeeded him, and is the present Maharaja Bahadur) and Rameshwar Singh (who is now the Raja Rameshwar Singh Bahadur, *q.v.*)

The Maharaja Lachhmeswar Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga was under the guardianship of the Court of Wards during his minority ; and had the great advantage of having, as tutor, a very able and sympathetic English gentleman, Mr. Chester Macnaghten, whose capacity for this work was so marked that he was afterwards selected by the Government for the Principalship of the Raj-Kumar College at Rajkot, in Kathiawar, for the Princes and Chiefs of Western India. Since the Maharaja attained his majority he has entirely devoted himself to the public duties of his position as one of the greatest Nobles of British India. He has long served as a Member of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy, and taken a leading part in the debates of that body. During the lengthened discussions on the important Bengal Tenancy Bill, he acted (in conjunction at first with the lamented patriot, Kristodas Pal, and subsequently with the Raja Piari Mohan Mukharji, C.S.I., as the representative of the landowners of Bengal and Behar ; and received the warm recognition of the ability and moderation he brought to bear on this and other questions from sucessive Viceroys. To the public at large he is best known as one of the most munificent of living philanthropists. In addition to the £300,000 expended in charitable relief during the Bengal famine of 1873-74, in every time of scarcity the Maharaja's arrangements for meeting it have been on a splendid scale, and have been in many cases the models for the Government measure. He has built, and entirely supports, a first-class Dispensary at Darbhanga, which cost £3,400 ; a similar one at Kharakpur, which cost £3,500 ; and largely contributes to many others. He has built an Anglovernacular school at a cost of £1,490, which he maintains, as well as nearly thirty vernacular schools of different grades ; and subsidises a much larger number of educational institutions. He has constructed hundreds of miles of roads in various parts of the Raj, planting them with tens of thousands of trees for the comfort of travellers. He has constructed iron bridges over all the navigable rivers of the Raj and completed an elaborate system of irrigation-works, for prevention of famine. In carrying out his duties as one of the largest landowners of India he has had the advantage of the assistance of several very able English managers in succession, specially selected with the approval of the Government including Colonel Money of the Staff Corps, Mr. G. W. Llewbellin and Mr. Henry Bell, formerly of the Bengal Civil service. With the aid of those gentlemen and others, the Darbhanga Raj has attained the proud position of being regarded as the model for good and benevolent management. The Maharaja has devoted special attention to all agricultural improvement and especially to improvements in the breeds of horses and cattle in Behar. He is a liberal patron of the turf and has been the owner of the largest and most valuable racing stud in India, under experienced English trainers ; and he is also a keen sportsman and a first-rate whip, his jungles on the Nepal frontier affording some of the best sport in the country. The new Palace at Darbhanga, with its immense stables, its botanical and zoological gardens, and its many beautiful surroundings, is well known in England by the sketches that have appeared in the London illustrated papers.

Most of the Maharaja of Darbhanga's munificence has been devoted to objects of charity pure and simple, such as famine-relief, medical aid, and the like. But he has also contributed very largely to objects of general public utility—as, for instance, in the gift of Rs. 50,000 to the funds of the Imperial Institute. In celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee he remitted a large portion of the rents of all his tenants for the year 1887. It has been computed that since his succession to the Raj an aggregate sum of something like two millions sterling has been expended on charities, works of public utility, and charitable remissions of rent.

On the occasion of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Maharaja Bahadur was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. The family cognisance is the Gangetic dolphin or sacred fish of the Hindus. The Darbhanga Raj comprises large portions of the modern districts of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Mongbyr, Purniah, and Bhagalpur. The capital, Darbhanga, is the civil station of the district of the same name ; it is a large and thriving town, with a population (by the census of 1881) of 65,955, chiefly Hindus.

LORD SANDHURST AT LODGE RISING STAR.

The annual installation meeting of members of Lodge Rising Star of Western India, the first native Lodge in this country, was held on Friday evening at the Freemasons' Hall, Byculla. The high prestige and influence of the Lodge had drawn together an unusually large number of Masons of both Constitutions ; and the presence of His Excellency Lord Sandhurst Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, and of Mr. I. M Shields, Deputy District Grand Master of Bombay, with the officers of the respective Grand Lodges, but additional interest to the proceedings of the installation meeting, which in themselves are always interesting to a degree. With the permission of the Master of the Lodge, Lord Sandhurst invested Dr. Pollen as Grand Master Depute of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry with the jewel and badge of the office, as he was not present at the last annual meeting for the investiture of the officers of the Grand Lodge Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, a PastMaster of theLodge, then performed the ceremony of installing Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna in the Master's chair, premising that it was not deemed necessary to go through all the formalities,as Mr.Phiroze had been Master of the Lodge during the past year, and had been unanimously re-elected by the members to rule over them for another year, a gratifying testimony to the popularity and esteem in which the worthy brother was held by them all. The re-elected Master having undertaken the responsibilities of the office, appointed and invested the following to be his officers for the ensuing year,:—Messrs.Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, Depute Master ; F. J. Patel, Substitute Master ; C. H. Captain, Senior Warden ; M. R. Sethna, Junior Warden ; D. F. Wadia, Senior Deacon; F. P. Doctor, Junior Deacon ; A. F. Unwalla, Secretary ; R. M. Chichgar, treasurer ; Manockjee C. Petit inner guard ; Kaikhosroo R. Vajifdar, outer guard ; Meheralli Dewraj Master, Koranbearer ; H. M. Chichgar, steward ; D. R. Chichgar, director of ceremonies ; Phirozesha Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, architect ; Ratansha Dadabhoy, jeweller, &c.

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna then rendered an account of his stewardship of the preceding twelve months. He thanked the members for the honor they had done him in re-electing him, and referring to the visit of his Excellency the Governor said that, personally he felt proud that the Grand Master was present at both his installation and re-installation, and he hoped that his Excellency would pay a similar compliment to the lodge when he would be installing his successor next year in the chair, which ceremony he said would be coming off in the new Temple, which owed its existence mainly to the initiative of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst. Referring to the new Temple so centrally situated, he said that Masons of to-day as well as succeeding generations would always bear in mind Lord Sandhurst's name with profound respect, for his efforts alone had enabled the Masons of Bombay to realise their expectations and see a scheme completed, which, during the last forty years, was perhaps thought of a score of times and as often abandoned as a forlorn hope. Mr. Sethna thanked his Excellency for allowing two of the principal rooms in the new Hall to be called after the late Mr. Framjee Cowasjee and the late Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit. He spoke at some length giving an account of how Lodge "Rising Star" was able to present to the new Temple Rs. 15,000 from the Nowrojee Nanabhoy Trust Funds that were with the Lodge, as well as Rs. 23,000 made up by donations of members as well as others connected with the Lodge. He referred in fitting terms to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Darashaw R. Chichgur, who alone had worked to get such a handsome amount of money collected from the Lodge. The master said that it was a matter of surprise to Masons generally how his Excellency, in spite of passing through times such as we have gone through, amidst troubles so varied and so acute, when his Excellency's responsibilities were by means less severe than those of any of his illustrious predecessors, he should still find time to devote to the best interests of Freemasonry in this country. The Master assured his Excellency that the Brethren of the Craft very highly appreciated his zeal for the good of their cause, and there was among them a feeling of something akin to a personal attachment, which would not fade even after his Excellency had left the scenes of his present labours in this country. The Master announced that in commemoration of his Excellency's visit that evening, the Lodge had decided to present Rs. 300 to the new temple, and, in addition to this, the members amongst themselves had subscribed over Rs. 500 for the same object.

Lord Sandhurst,having assumed charge of the Lodge with the aid of the Grand Lodge officers, addressed the members of the Lodge at some length. He gave credit to the installing Master for the ability and precision with which he had performed the solemen ceremony. He said a fine and worthy temple they would have on the Esplanade for the next installation. It would have been singular during his regime if they had not been able to get the required ground on the Esplanade for the new hall. He was happy to think that all difficulties had been surmounted, and they would at an early date take possesstion of the new hall. His Excellency agreed with the Master that Mr. Darasha R. Chichgar was the backbone of the undertaking (the construction of the new temple.) Those who had watched its progress would not find it difficalt to imagine the amount of trouble Mr. Chichgar had undergone. The extreme persuasiveness of tone by which he had been enabled to acquire such a mass of subscriptions,was notable ; and above all,that which, he hoped, would be found among all Masons—a degree of modesty and non-assumption of his own personal merits which His Excellency had seldom seen surpassed. He congratulated the Lodge on the harmony and good fellowship that prevailed therein, and on the large and representative gathering of Masons such as he had never witnessed in any other Lodge. His Excellency refered to the unceasing and onerons duties of Mr. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, whom he was glad to see return to our presidency and who was present as a Grand Lodge officer. His Excellency also congratulated the Lodge on the generous way in which they had contributed to the new Masonic temple.

The Lodge subscribed a sum of Rs. 100 to the Scottish Benevolent fund, and the proceedings terminated Those present afterwards adjourned to the banquet, and dispersed at a late hour.

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'BOMBAY GAZETTE'

Sir,—The Appellate Court yesterday decided the illegality of the Municipal prosecution against me and upheld what I a layman,contended from the very beginning of the Municipal prosecution. As will be advised I will take steps against the Municipality for their frivolous prosecution and my damages for their illegal action for which at this stage I do not wish to say further. But through your journal I may draw the attention of the Corporation and the public to the waste of public money caused by the Municipal Executive on the wrong and false reports of their irresponsible subordinates. The case in question lasted in the Presidency Magistrates Court for about ten hearings and every time their solicitor Mr. Crawford appeared on behalf of the Municipality, while at the High Court, as if Mr. Crawford was not sufficient—the eminent barrister Mr. Macpherson was in addition engaged, with the sad result, I am not so much sorry for the legal expense from my private pocket as I am for the waste of public money. Taking the sum of Rs. 51 as the usual fee for their solicitors, attendance every day, which make up in all Rs. 510 for 10 hearings and adding to it—the high fee of the eminent barrister plus the fee of their solicitor at the High Court and other miscellaneous legal charges—the whole sum would go to at least Rs. 1,000 in a round sum. Is it not that at a time when the Municipal coffers are empty—it is highly discreditable to the Executive to waste Municipal money in illegal prosecutions. I appeal to the Corporation and especially to the Hon'ble Mr. Metha, Mr. Setalwad and Mr. Watcha to call for all the papers pertaining to the said prosecution and to pass a vote of censure on those officers and subordinates who were intrumental in the waste of public money and to request the Commissioner to severely deal with the subordinates who may have misled the executive by their false and garbled reports, departmentally. This case is one of the usual Municipal humbugs against which I solicit you, Mr. Editor, to raise your powerful voice.—Yours, etc.,

NADIRSHA N, H. E. SUKHIA.
L. V. Sc., L. M. & S.

Sukhia Buildings, Dec. 15.

P. S.—I take this opportunity of once more impressing upon the Corporation the great advisability of appointing from their body different Committees viz, the legal, the sanitary, the drainage, the financial &c., to supervise the actions of the different departmental heads and to report thereon.

N. H. E. S.

The Government report on public instruction in Burma for the year 1897-98 contains few points of special interest. It is a record, however, of steady work, under many difficulties, the results of which will be more and more apparent as time goes on. 2,59,649 pupils are under instruction in 16,280 schools, as compared with 2,55,137 pupils in 15,820 schools, the figures for the previous year. The total expenditure on education during the year is returned at Rs. 13,43,798, of which sum primary schools absorbed Rs. 2,37,683. Little progress can be anticipated in the matter of higher education, according to the views of the Director, until Burma possesses its University. However willing to meet the needs of Burma, he is convinced that the Calcutta University has more than enough to do in its own province. He strongly advocates the formation of a Burma University, very wisely suggesting that it should be started on a small scale ; but it is clear that the Director would not model it upon any of the Indian Universities.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.)

THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Mahadev Vithal Annantpari, original plaintiff and appellant *vs.* Vishnubhat Shivrambhat Dolphode, defendant No. 1 and respondent.

This was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. C. A. Kincaid, acting District Judge of Satara, in Appeal No. 547 of 1896. Mr. S. R. Bakhle, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. N. P. Patankar, appeared for the respondent.

The facts are as follows :—Plaintiff brought this suit to recover possession of certain land with mesne profits and costs, alleging that the land was inam and miras property of one Bahirji Khanderao from whom plaintiff had purchased the mirasi right by a purchase-deed dated 16th January 1880, and that defendants being yearly tenants of the said Bahirji had been served with proper notice to quit, but had not given up possession. Defendant 1, who alone appeared, contended that the miras right in the land belonged to him ; that defendant 2 had no interest in it ; that Bahirji was not the sole owner and therefore not competent to execute the sale-deed ; that the sale-deed was, void also as Bhirji was crazed at the time of its execution ; that the transaction was colourable only ; that Bahirji was a necessary party to the suit which was, however, time-barred, having been brought more than 12 years from the date of the sale-deed. The Second Class Subordinate Judge at Rabimatpur dismissed the suit with cost. On appeal the District Judge confirmed the lower Court's decree. From this decision plaintiff preferred this appeal to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the Court's decision, said :—The District Judge has not found the facts sufficiently clearly to enable us to dispose finally of this case. Assuming that the first defendant was the tenant of Bahirji and that he held from year to year, and assuming that Bahirji's rights were duly transferred to the plaintiff by the deed of sale of the 16th January 1880, it is impossible to say that the suit is necessarily time-barred on the mere ground that the defendant No. 1 refused from the 1st to pay the rent to the plaintiff. Bahirji, it appears from the evidence, died about 1881 and the plaintiff admits, that though he demanded rent, it was never paid to him. The first defendant states that he used to pay the rent to one Keshavbawa at the request of Bahirji's son Khanderao. But if he was an annual tenant, he would be entitled to hold possession of the land until the determination of his tenancy, and until that event occurred, his possession would not be adverse to the owner of the reversion or landlord. Article 139 of the Limitation Act appears to be the one that applies to this case. Mere non-payment of rent in itself will not terminate the tenancy (see Parbutti Dassi vs. Ram Chand Bhatacharjee, (3 C. L. R. p. 578.). Refusal to pay with an acknowledgment of some one else as landlord is doubtless a renunciation of the landlord's title involving a forfeiture which can be enforced at the option of the landlord. Here, however, there is no indication that the plaintiff ever signified his intention of determining the tenancy, till he gave notice previous to this suit. So far then as the plaintiff was concerned, there was no termination of the tenancy till that notice was given, and as 12 years have not elapsed since then, the suit is not barred by the reason of the tenant's adverse possession. It remains, however, to be determined whether the plaintiff has lost his rights as owner of the reversion by the adverse possession of another person claiming as landlord. The case of Puttappa vs. Timmaji (I. L. R., 14 Bom., p. 179.) shows that there can be adverse possession to the rights of the owner of a reversionary interest, and if for more than 12 years some rival claimant received the rents on his own account, his possession of the landlord's interest would *prima facie* be adverse to the real owner, who would eventually lose his rights under Section 28 of the Limitation Act. In each particular case, however, the question whether the rival's enjoyment of the rent was or was not adverse to the real owner, would be a question of fact to be determined according to the circumstances. If such enjoyment of the rents occurred with the consent or for the benefit of the real owner, it would not be adverse to him, but otherwise, if it were without his consent and for the benefit of the rival claimant. In the present case, it does not appear who Keshavbawa was, and whether he was receiving the rent for his own benefit or as an agent of Khanderao. On this point the evidence of Balvantrao, the son of Khanderao, is uncertain. He says : " Keshav Vithal was taking the assessment on behalf of my father and grandfather as mortgagee. The land in dispute was not mortgaged to Keshav. I took the assessment from the defendant No. 1 and did not give it to the plaintiff, because that could be deducted from the amount the plaintiff was to give us." With such a statement as this before us, it is impossible for us to say who received the rent or assessment since 1880, and whether the recipient took it on his own account and held adversely to the plaintiff, or whether he was receiving it in consequence of some arrangement to which the plaintiff had consented. We must now reverse the decree of the District Judge and remand the case for a fresh decision in reference to the above remarks. The District Judge, after taking or causing to be taken such further evidence as the parties may tender, will have to determine first whether, at the time of the institution of this suit, the plaintiff's rights as landlord or owner of the reversion had been extinguished under Section 28 of the Limitation Act. If he find that they have been thus extinguished, the plaintiff's suit will be dismissed. If he finds that they have not, he will have to determine the other points raised in the defendant's written statement. We have allowed fresh evidence to be given, as on this point of limitation the question at issue was misunderstood. The costs of this second appeal will be costs of the appeal in the District Court.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy.)

THE EAUDE-COLOGNE CONTRACTS.

JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY PAGDIWALLA VS. THE SOCIETY GENERAL MERCANTILE DE PARIS AND ANOTHER.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this suit, in which the plaintiff claimed that the first defendant should be compelled to perform a contract for the supply to him of eau-de-cologne,and be ordered to pay Rs. 50,000 as damages for breach of the contract; that the first defendant be restrained from delivering any of the eau-de-cologne to the second defendant Rustomjee Shapurjee Mistri, and that the latter be restrained from selling any of the contract; goods that the defendants be also prevented from importing into Bombay similar goods to those they were under contract to supply to the plaintiff, Mr. Lang and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormurjee, and Dinshaw, were for the paintiff ; Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Craige, Lynch, and Owen, for the first defendant ; and Mr. Jardine nnd Mr. Lowndes. instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, snd Motilal, for the second defendant.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, held that there was no legal conspiracy on the part of the defendants in cancelling the plaintiff's contract with the first defendant. His Lordship held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover damages from the first defendant and assessed the damages at Rs. 16,400, and accordidgly passed a decree for the amount with costs against the first defendant. His Lordship ordered the second defendant to pay his own costs.

A QUESTION OF LABELS.

FERDINAND MULLHANS vs. JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY PAGDIWALLA.

This was a suit instituted by the plaintiff, the manufacturer of Huschk's eau-de cologne, through his constituted attorney, Mr. Zubebuler, to restrain the defendant from importing into the Bombay Presidency cologne water in bottles andboxes bearing labels which were imitations of those of the plaintiff. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, were for the plaintiff, the defendant being represented by Mr. Lang and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw. The plaintiff's case was that the defendant had induced Messrs. Framjee Sons & Co. to order out from Messrs. Price & Co., of London, eau-de-cologne bearing labels which were imitations of those of bottles exported to Bombay by plaintiff. The defendant contended, on the other hand, that the labels issued were not similar to those used by the plaintiff. His Lordship, in delivering judgment in the suit, held that the labels complined of were colourable imitations of the plaintiff's goods, and passed a deeree as prayed for, with costs.

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

PRINCE GEORGE AS HIGH COMMISSIONER.

The British, French, Russian, and Italian Minister at Athens announced to the King of the Hellenes, on Nov. 26, the appointment of Prince George as High Commissioner of the Powers in Crete. His Majesty signified his approval of the mandate. Prince George, who also received the representatives of the Powers, formally notified his acceptance of the office. Prince George has been given a temporary mandate for a term of three years. It was stipulated that the High Commissioner should recognise the Sultan's suzerainty and protect the Turkish flag, which would float over one fortified place in the island ; that he should, in accord with the National Assembly, establish an autonomous system of administration, giving security to life, property, and the free exercise of religion, and organise a gendarmerie. Each of the four Powers would undertake to provide a sum of a million francs, to be afterwards repaed by a loan raised on the security of the Cretan revenue.

The Admirals have selected the island of Suda as the post where the Turkish flag shall continue to be displayed in Crete.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 2ND DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Shannon, Captain F. Cole, with the overland mails of the 2nd December, arrived in Bombay harbour at 4 o'clock on Saturday evening. During the voyage she experienced three gales of wind. From Aden N. E. monsoon with considerable adverse current. In consequence of that she arrived 6 hours late. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Badham, Miss	Lilley, Mr and Mrs
Badham, Miss M	Lewis, Capt, Mrs and infant
Blonor, Miss	Macgunan, Mrs
Bullen, Mrs and 2 children	Matthias, Mr
Buchanan, Mrs, infant and child	Fryor, Mrs
	Robinson, Mr T E
Boxall, Mr	Rhodes, Mr
Churchwood, Mr	Redford, Mr
Forster, Mr C B	Sterling, Mrs and child
Green, Miss	Sanderson, Mr F
Garrett, Miss M	Turner, Mr G
Hudds, Streith	Thompson, Mr G
Horne, Mr Logan	Thompson, Miss
Jack, Mr J A	Williams, Mrs and infant
Kemp, Miss	Wood, Mr G E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Allen, Col F S and Mrs	Morrow, Miss
Abratey, Mr	Mayhew, Mrs
Allan, Sir W	Moreland, Mr W H
Barrow, Mr H	Macmillan, Mr and Mrs
Beror, Mr, Mrs and Miss	Marsh, Mr J
Boilean, Mr C B	Maxwell, Capt and Mrs
Babington, Col	Millor, Mr
Batello, Mr	Murray, Dr W H
Birkhead, Mr	Macnaught, Mrs
Brodie, Mr A W and Mrs	Maykew, Rev
Blackwell, Mr M	Poenton, Mr A
Caxton, Mrs and Miss	Proctor, Mr
Currie, Mr H A F	Pennycoock, Mr A
Cole, Mr H A	Robinson, Mr T H
Casorrent, Capt R and Mrs	Rudge, Col Mrs and Miss
Colman, Capt	Simpson, Miss
Churchward, Mrs	Simpson, Sir B
Evans, Capt W	Showers, Mr A C
Ferry, Miss Birkbeth	Scott Elliot, Mr W
Farona, Dr W	Sharpe, Miss
Goodwin, Rev J W and Mrs	Totenoth, Mr
Greivers, Mr R H	Triscott, Major
Gadetar, Mr and Mrs	Temple, Major J
Heafer, Major	Toper, Rev W H, Mrs, child and infant
Harward, Major	
Healy, Mr	Tebbis, Dr S V
Hill, Miss	Wahed, Mr Abdul
Hallett, Mrs	Wright, Rev J W T
Hansson, Mr M E	White, Mr C W and Mrs
Lerbeck, Dr W J	Walker, Mrs G
Moorhead, Mr M	Williams, Miss

FROM BRINDISI.

Churchill, Mr W S	De Lisle, Major

FROM PORT SAID.

Blair, Mr J C, Mrs and infant	Horne, Miss

FROM ISMAILIA.

Cole, Mr and Mrs A V	Muller, Rev and Mrs
Dewas, Mr F B	Partane
Ellor, Miss	Rought, Mr S

FROM ADEN.

Logan, Lt J	Syed Ally Careem

TERRIFIC STORM IN AMERICA.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

A VIOLENT blizzard swept over the Eastern States of America on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday (Nov. 26-28), blocking railways, retarding the departure of steamers, and doing enormous damage to shipping. Over seventy vessels were wrecked. A wooden paddle steamer of 2284 tons gross, named the Portland (built in 1890 was lost near Cape Cod with a crew of forty-nine men and sixty-five passengers. Altogether over 170 lives have been lost.

The American aliner Adrie, from Philadelphia, which arrived at Queenstown on Nov. 26, encountered terriffe weather. The passengers had to be sent below and all apertures battened down. The ship was have to for twenty hours and shipped tremendous seas, which smashed a large derrick bridge and other damage.

The *Times* Philadelphia correspondent, telegraphing on Nov. 29, says:—Sunday's terrific stormalong the New England coast, according to reports compiled to-day, wrecked seventy vesels and resulted in the loss of 180 lives. The chief disaster was the wreck of the steamer Portland on Cape Cod. One hundred and nine persons and were drowned. The gale also destroyed many cottages and summer houses on the shores round Boston Harbour.

A telegram, dated New York, Nov. 29, says:—According to the latest intelligence from Roston, over seventy vessels are known to have been lost on the New England coast, and if the steamer Portland, which sailed hence on Saturday and whose whereabouts have not yet been ascertained, has gone down, the deaths will be increased to 170. There is no news from Cape Cod, which is dangerous locality.

A Reuter telegram, dated Boston, Nov. 29, adds:—Advices from North Truro, Massachusetts, confirm the report that the American steamer Portland was totally wrecked at ten o'clock on Sunday morning off the Highland Light, and that all on board perished within a short distance of the land. The steamer carried a crew of forty-nine and sixty-five passengers. A large quantity of weekage including several trunks and other material, has been brought ashore. Up to nightfall yesterday evening, thirty-four bodies, one of which was that of a woman, had been recovered from the surf by at life saying crew. The news was brought by special train to the Boston Herital as telegraphic communication with Cape Cod is still impossible owing to the storm.

A later despatch from New York says:—Stories of the havoc wrough among shipping by the tempast continue to be received from all parts. Several steamers have arrived in North Atlantic ports with the entire crews, or portions of crews, of wrecked sailing vessels. A number of these were wrecked off the coast near Long Island, but no loss of life is recorded. Reports from Boston by wire mail messengers state that up to noon the increase in the number of disasters made it difficult to estimate the actual loss of life and shipping off the coast of New England. Advices hitherto received state that at least thirty schooners have been wrecked between Eastport and New Haven. Besides these, eigthy-six vessels were stranded and fourteen loaded and empty coal barges, in addition to a large number of smaller craft, were driven ashore. These are exclusive of thirty vessels wholly or partially wrecked in Boston harbour, where about forty persons perished. The gale at Block Island is the worst known, and the wind was reaching a velocity of ninety miles an hour when the recording instrument became disarranged. Some local craft were wrecked, and several summer hotels were unroofed and otherwise damaged by the storm. At the extreme point of Cape Cod the gale was the severest on record. Over thirty vessels were driven ashore, but there was no loss of life. At Province Town the streets were inundated by sea-water, and the inhabitants were obliged to go about in boats. Several houses along the coast were wrecked.

THE TSAR ON DISARMAMENT.

ENGLAND'S RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

THE *Matin* of Nov. 28 prints a report of a conversation between the Tsar and "an English politician, a writer and a diplomatist." The article is telegraphed in full by the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, who was shown the advance proofs. The Englishman who saw the Emperor Nicholas at Livadia quite recently (and who is stated to be Mr. W. T. Stead), said to the *Matin's* correspondent:—

The conversation took place in English, in which the Tsar expresses himself with the utmost correctness and without the slightest accent. The conversation turned on the relations between England and Russia. The Tsar did not conceal from me that they were not what they ought to be. "For two years," he said, with a certain sadness in his voice, "your paper, and specially the *Times*, have constantly sought to embitter the differences which have occurred between the Queen's Government and mine. You know that I am a greater reader, and that I like to keep up with what is going on. For instance, last night I read myself to the Empress, Mr. Courtney's speech, which was published in the papers of yesterday. But what grieves me is that your statesmen themselves seem to wish to follow in the steps of your journalists, and lately Mr. Chamberlain did not appear to me to be a very enthusiastic Russophil."

The Tsar also expressed his views on disarmament saying that he had had enough hopes, and wanted something more tangible and practical. "There are," he said, "three points on which an 'entente' of the various Powers could be realised. First, they might bind themselves until further notice to make no increase in existing armaments; they would decide only maintain their existing armaments, and even to perfect them, but not to increase them. Secondly, this state of things could be maintained for five years, at the end of which the Powers could meet again and discuss afresh whether these restrictions should be maintained or abandoned, and they would fix the duration of the new period for which they would make a similar engagement. Thirdly, they would settle their attitude in case of menace or prospective hostilities. What I would like is that they should proceed as in a duel. For instance, take the Fashoda affair, now just settled. England would have taken as second the United States, and France would have taken Russia. The United States and Russia would have heard the reasons and explanations of the two parties. The two seconds would have examined and weighed them in their prudence and justice, and then given their verdict. If, by chance, they did not come to an understanding, they would have recourse to an arbiter—the Emperor Francis Joseph, for instance—and he would have given the casting vote. Perhaps the verdict would not always be accepted; perhaps, in spite of all efforts, war might ensue; but, in any case, while the seconds were discussing the affair a certain period of time would have elapsed, and the two parties in dispute, calculating the consequences of hostilities, would finally lean towards peace rather than war."

SPEECH BY LORD CURZON.

LOCAL AND IMPERIAL PATRIOTISM.

IN the Drill-hall, Derby, on Nov. 25, Lord Curzon of Kedleston was presented with a congratulatory address on his appointment to the Viceroyalty of India. The presentation was the outcome of a public subscription among the people of Derbyshire, of which country Lord Curzon is a native, having been born at Kedleston, about four miles from the county town. Mr. John Grettion, M.P., presided, and presented the address, which was engrossed upon illuminated parchment and was signed by Sir Henry Wilmot, the local members of Parliament, and others. The address referred to Lord Curzon's new office, and continued:—"We are not unmindful of the weight of responsibility which attaches to that high dignity nor of the statesmanlike qualifications required for its due discharge. These qualifications we believe you to possess in an eminent degree, for we have watched with much interest your devotion to the public service in Parliament and in the offices you have already held under the Crown. We also admired the public spirit which led you to undertake labourious journeys in order to acquaint yourself with the condition and requirements of distant and important countries within the sphere of British influence. Whilst offering our congratulations we desire to express our confidence that you will represent Her Majesty with dignity, firmness, and wisdom in the administration of that portion of the Empire which you have been called upon to govern. We are assured that the true welfare of the millions comprising its population will be your supreme aim and desire, and that the high mission which Providence has entrusted to the British nation will in your hands be exercised in accord with those principles which contribute to the greatness of the Empire and alone can secure the well-being of the people."

After the presentation of the address Mr. C Clement Bowing handed to Lord Curzon a beautiful fan for Lady Curzon, who was prevented by illness from attending.

Lord Curzon, who on rising to acknowledge the presentation was loudly cheered, said it was true, as Mr. Bowring had just said, that they met under the shadow of a double disappointment arising from the fickleness of the malignant month of November. The first disappointment was the absence of his wife. He deeply regretted to say that he had left her confined to her bedroom by an actue inflamation of the face and quite unable, in consequence of the orders of her doctor, to leave her room. He accepted on her behalf and would transmit to her the fan which had been handed to him. It would remind her of the great welcome which she had he received in that town when nearly four years ago they began that experiment which had since been so successful. (Laughter and cheers. It would remind her that the place which she then won in the hearts of the Derby crowd, although she had not been there much in the interim, had not been lost, and it would tell her that, just as when she first came to this country of her adoption she was received by open hearts and pleasant smiles, now that she was going forth to another country at the call of duty she equally cared away with her the good feelings and hopes of those who lived in her husband's country. (Cheers.) The second disappointment from which they were suffering was the absence of their dear old friend Sir Henry Wilmot. There would indeed have been something peculiarly appropriate in his presence in the chair that afthernoon, and in his own receipt at Sir Henry's hands of that beautiful address. It was under the auspicious of Sir Henry Wilmot that in that very hall a little more than seventeen years ago, very likely from that very platform, he himself made his first political speech—(cheers)—to agreat public gathering. However, he venchured to think that neither one disappointment nor the other, even though they might some what have damped, had succeeded in destroying the ardour of those proceedings, and it was with great pleasure that he had received this address from Mr. Gretton, who was now in secure, and he belived permanent, enjoyment of the seat which he himself once unsuccessfully tried to capture. He could not fail to be profoundly touched and affected by the demonstrtion in that hall. There was something very peculiar and personal in the feelings shown towards a man in the critical emergencies of his life by those among whom he was born and among whom to a certain extent, he had lived. In that local patriotism of which he was speaking, and which was, after all, only the reflex and microcosm of that larger and Imperial patriotism which had built up the Empire, he thought the Englishman particularly shone. It was that feeling which tempted a town or city to set up in its midst, statues or memorials of the remarkable men who might have sprung from that locality, and it was to the same feeling that we owed the desire of men who had been successful in life to commemorate their success by some building, some library, museum, gallery, or institution in the locality from which they were derived. Just as water had a natural tendency to rise to the surce from it sprang, and just as the mythological Antæus derived fresh strength from contact with the soil of his birrth, so did any man placed in such a position as he now occupied, and so did he upon the present occasion, turn for reinvigoration, for encouragement, for the people whom he had known so long who knew him so well. (Loud cheering.) They were all of them in that room proud of being Derbyshire men and Derbyshire women—(cheer.)—but he hoped he showed no conceit in saying that it was impossible to imagine anything more Derbyshire than the Curzon family. (Cheers.) For 800 years that county has not shaken them off. (Laughter and cheers.) They might, he thought almost claim to be regarded as ancient and historic monuments, free from the succession duty of Sir William Hacourt—(Laughter)—and entitled to the special protection and support of the State. It was true that, owing to the exigencies of his life, he had not himself been of a monument, still less of an ancient monument, in that part of the county. That, perhaps, was to some extent, the fault of the county—(laughter)—but his father had passed in and out among them, and had lived an honoured life in their midst—(cheers)—for the best part of fifty years, and he himself knew very well that they included the father in the congregations which they had bestowed on the son. There was one other aspect of that gathering and presentation which had been a source of great pleasure to him, and that was it had been in the main diverced from party politics, or indeed from any political association. He confessed that when he was appointed he had little right to expect the generous wealth of indulgence with which his appointment was greeted, Owing to the fact that he had recently occupied a rather prominent position in political controversy, that he had been a target into whom a good many arrows had been shot, and that he had also himself perhaps fired a certain number of arrows into the targets of others, it would not have been surprising if his appointment had been very severely criticised in the OppositionPress. The fact that it was not so was not due, he was well aware, to any conviction that he was a fit man for the post, but was due to the feeling of the country that any man going forth to take up that burden was entitled to its unanimous suffrages and support. On the glaring and well-nigh solitary eminence upon which the Viceroy of India stood, it would be his duty for five years to represent his Sovereign and his country, to carry on the traditions of a long line of illustrious predecessors, and to convey to the minds of the countless millions subject to his rule the conviction that justice and beneficence were embodied in his example and were reflected in his rule. (Cheers.) If he were asked what were the two qualities which appeared to him to be most essential for the adequate discharge of those duties he would reply, "Courage and sympathy"—(cheers)—courge to grapple with the many problems that arose in Indian Government, problems that bewildered by their dimensions; sympathy with the Moslem, the Sikh, the Parsee, the Hindu, sympathy with every race, and class, and creed, from the native prince who occupied a throne that was secured to him by his loyalty to the sovereign Power, to the humble peasant who drove his furrow through the soil in mute reliance on that remote, overmastering power of the existence of which he was but dimly conscious but which was to him the security of his industry, his property, and his life. (Cheers) He had been speaking of the qualities required. He did not claim to possess them. He might be incapable of acquiring them, but surely it was better to have ideals and to fail to reach them than not be have any ideals at all (Cheers.) In one respect he felt that, although his wife and he were going to be separated for many years from Derbyshire associations and from all the connections of the county, of home, and freinds, yet something of Derbyshire they would find when they landed at Calcutta. They would have read in papers that Government House, Calcutta was built by Lord Wellesley upon the model or upon the ground plan of the old home of the Curzon family at Kedlestom. (Cheers) It was strange by what small events, and by what petty coincedences the current of life was shaped and turned, for it was certainly true that it was the fact of that remembrance that first turned his thoughts to the question of the Government of India; and when left the doors of Government House in Calcutta, on the first and only occasion on which he visited it, in 1887, it make him feel that some day, if fate were propitious, and he were held deserving of the task, he would like to exchange Kedleston in England for Kedleston in India. Now that that had come to him he felt it a great help to know that he carried with him to his new home in that country the good wishes and feelings of those who had know him in his old home here. It would be some time before his wife or he would be among them again, but while away no higher ambition, at any rate, should actuate him than the desire, if he could not do anything to the glory, at least to do nothing to detract from the credit of his native county. (Loud and continued cheering).

Lord Curzon, who appeared to be suffering from bad cold, made another tour of the room, greeting his friends, and the company shortly afterwards disperse

THE SIRDAR AT EDINBURGH.

ON Tuesday Nov. 30 the freedom of the City of Edinburgh was presented to Lord Kitchener and to the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. Prior to the more important ceremony, the Sirdar was received by the Senatus of Edinburgh University and presented with the degree of Doctor of Laws. The Senate Hall has only 400 seats, which the students balloted for, but in the quadrangle 2000 assembled and welcomed the hero of Omdurman. For the ceremony of the presentation of the freedom of the city over 20,000 applications had been received for 3000 seats. Lord Kitchener drove with Lord Rosebery from Dalmeny and the Marquis of Dufferin from Brunts-field, where he is the guest of Sir George Warrender.

LORD DUFFERIN,

in acknowledging on his own behalf the honour conferred by the Uhiversity, said that to be a citizen of Edinburgh—a city whose beauty was unrivalled among the capitals of Europe, the home and birthplace of so many famous men, whose every stone was resonant with the martial deeds of their ancestors and with the music of a hundred romantic ballads—was in itself an honour of which any one might be proud. Although he naturally exulted in his nationality as an Irishman, yet it had always been a satisfaction to remember that he was entitled to claim the neighbouring kingdom of Fife as the cradle of his family. (Cheers.) Like the seashell which, while very far removed from its native element, re-echoed the murmur of the ocean, he all his life long had been conscious of an instinctive love and a veneration for Scotland and everything Scottish. Referring to the Egyptian question, his lordship said:—There is not a statesman, not a diplomatist, in Europe who has not been along aware that these obligations must eventually be imposed upon us, or who does not, either openly or in his secret heart, approve of our recent efforts. (Cheers.) A certain amount of dissatisfaction may perhaps have been occasioned in France in connection with the Marchand mission, but those who are acquainted with the characteristics of French public opinion can readily discern that beyond the ligitimate and honourable plaudits which greet the very remarkable achievement of M. Marchaud there runs a deep, strong current of dissatisfaction with the policy which gave the original impulse to the enterprise. I do not believe there is a single Frenchman who does not appreciate the pettiness and the unworthiness of the back-handed blow it was intended to administer to England by that expedition. It only remains to me to congratulate this great city upon having joined with London in conferring the mark of their approbation and admiration upon the gallant soldier who may be regarded as the embodiment of our policy in Egypt. (Cheers). It was lately shown to all the world that the people of Great Britain are united as one man in their determination to restore to civilisation and to good government the lost provinces of Egypt. (Loud chees.)

LORD KITCHENER,

who was received with prolonged cheers, and returning thanks, said:—I have to thank you, my Lord Provost and members of the Corporation, for this great honour. It is a special gratification to me to be elected a freeman of the capital of the great country which has provided me with so many brave soldiers during the recent campaign. (Cheers.) It is greatly due to the gallant deeds of those men of the Camerons and the Seaforths—(cheers)—that were with me at Atbara and Omdurman that I have the honour to-day to receive this gratification at your hands. (Cheers.)

In the evening Lord Dufferin and Lord Kitchener were entertained by the Lord Provost at a banquet, at which the health of "The Youngest Burgesses" was proposed in elogant terms by the Lord Rosebery. It is one of the rare distinctions of our favoured country (said Lord Rosebery) that among us the glory and the splendour of arms, greatly and highly as they are appreciated, do not obscure, I venture to think, the not less glory and not less splendour of those who have served her in a civil capacity. To-night we have to drink the health of two representatives of the servants of the Queen, who, I think, as specimens of what I may call the armed and the unarmed servants of the Queen could not be surpassed in Great Britain. (Cheers.) As to Lord Dufferin, we have know all about him for a good number of years. There is no Civil servant of the Queen who has for so considerable a number of years—because he began very young—(a laugh)—filled so large a part of the attention of our country. (Cheers.) No man has had, owing to his readiness to serve the public wherever he might be called on to do so—no man has had so cosmopolitan an experience. From the Lebanon to Iceland, and from Canada to Rurma, he has served his country; he has gone in the public service or in pursuit of knowledge, because I think his visit to Iceland was not in the public service—(laughter)—though I am not sure it was not in some ways as fruitful to us as some missions in the public service—(laughter)—and there is hardly a capital of the Old or the New World in which Lord Dufferin has not distinguished himself by his service. (Cheers.) Rome, Constantinople, Cairo, St. Petersburg, Paris, and, last but not least, London, have all seen Lord Dufferin serving his country. Is not that a record of which any man may be proud? Has he not a right to say, in the words of the old author, What region in the world is not full of my labour? (Loud cheer.) I doubt if we can anywhere find one who has served the Empire and has done so much for the building up of the Empire in so many past years as our honoured civilian guest to-night. (Cheers.) I have had the great pleasure of being his guest at two Viceregal Courts—in Canada and in India—and I have had, further, the great pleasure of being associated with him when he was an Ambassador and I was at the Foreign Office, and we together had to fight some tough fights. (Cheers.) But I pass, as I do not wish to detain you from the speeches of the evening ("No, no") as distinguished from the toasts of the evening—I past into your other guest the Sirdar. (Cheers.) Now, I venture to hint to that it is impossible for anybody to say anything new in enlogy to the Sirdar. (Laughter.) He has not been long in this country, barely a month, but all that time he has been occupied in the proud duty of receiving from every class and sect of his countrymen, from the Sovereign down to the humblest man in the street, homage which is due to the great services he has rendered—(cheers)—services which we recognise with pride and I think more with gratitude. (Hear, hear.) May I say why I draw that distinction? If were to sum up all that I could say in praise of the Sirdar himself, it would be this; that he has written a new page of British history—(cheers)—and that he has blotted out an old one. (Cheers.) If we may judge from the enthusiasm with which he has been received—nowhere, I think, more than to-day—the page of history which he has written is already engraved in the hearts of his countrymen—(cheers)—and I gathered equally from the enthusiasm that the page of history which he has blotted out is written in characters different but not less deep upon the hearts of his countrymen likewise—(cheers)—and I would ask you to remember, in reference to that second and darker page, that when the decision to withdrawn from the Sudan was taken on that former occasion it was due not so much to any failure of policy as to the fact that we thought we were about to be locked in war with a great Power owing to what occurred at Penj-deh, and that is why it was necessary to concentrate every force and not to leave a regiment in the sands which had engulfed the army of Cambayses to strain every nerve in the task which would have been then world-wide and indefinite in its consequences. That, at any rate, we have the right to say now is, thanks to the Sirdar, a forgotten page. But I believe that this great General understands his achievement better that all of us do. He understands that what he has done is not the end, but the beginning. (Cheers.) Great as that feat of arms is, it is only a part of what the conquest of the Sirdar represents. We have to remember that where his arms have been victorious there was formerly a civilistation, not as perfect as our civilisation, but, relatively to the savagery of those tribes, a remarkable civilisation. There was the telegraph wire, there were the means of civilised communication, there was government, not perfect, but still, as compared with savage government, perfect. All that was swept away by a flood of barbarism. He has stemmed, he has put an end to that flood. His main service, perhaps, in the past will be considered to be that he has put an end to the greatest centre of the slave-trade in Africa and an end to the most fell tyranny that possibly ever existed on the face of the globe. (Cheers.) But on the ruins of the anarchy we must, or he must, for us, build a noble structure. (Cheers.) We are not once again going to relinquish that country to barbarism. (Loud cheers.) Our task—and I admit to those who cavil at our task that there is no material advantage to be gained from it, or, at any rate, not for a long time to come—our task is the task of our Empire all over the world, not merely to erect a standard of civil government for those who have not hitherto had that standard, but to enable the people gradually, at a long distance perhaps, but in time, at any rate, to take some part in their own administration and to have a distinctive share in the moulding of their own future. (Cheers.) I am given to understand that the Sirdar had no sooner gained his historic victory than he turned his mind to a project which should be the beginning of this great task. But he saw that if our civilisation was to prevail against other contending European civilisations, which would be only too happy to take our place—(chee.s)—or if our civilisation were not once more to be overcome by darkclouded barbarism, a beginning must be made in the way of a centre of education, simple, I daresay, at first, technical in the main, but giving these people what they want—rude but intelligent people—the weapons by which they might attain a higher grade of existence. (Cheers.) Of course for that purpose I suppose the Sirdar will take the hat round. (Laughter.) "Date obolum Belisario" is the old proyerb. He is not Belisarius, and Great Britain does not reward her great generals with an obol. I do not want to be profane—(laughter)—but the devil is in it if this nation cannot give the Sirdar the funds he wants. What a disgrace and a reflection it would be on our enthusiasm for him, from the palace to the prison, if a great and healthy country, grateful for the undying past, glorifying him for what he has done for the present, is not able to give him his obol, and more than an obol. I will leave him to speak for himself. I am proud to be asked to propose the toast of these two heroes to-night. (Cheers.) You can have heroes without swords—Lord Dufferin is a hero without a sword. You can have heroes with swords—Lord Kitchener of Khartum is a hero with a sword. We base our Empire on the services of those who give her their time and strength, both armed and unarmed, and it is to the two, perhaps, on the whole, the most eminent representatives of both these classes that I ask on to drink their health.—Cheers.) In replying,

LORD DUFFERIN

referred to the time when he had served under Lord Rosebery, when the latter directed the foreign affairs of England, with such general acceptance at the hands of every class and section of his countrymen. (Cheers.) Referring to the political situation in France, he said that unfortunately the people of France were not in the habit of taking the same interest in public affairs as we did. To a great extent Paris led public opinion, and that was divided into groups. Among those groups what was known as the Liberal party was the most influential, and, in consequence of the dislocated condition of French politics, was able to exercise a considerable influence on the French Minister for Foreign Affairs. He had no doubt a good deal of the trouble which had arisen between Britain and France had been initiated and occasioned under the inspiration of that particular party. He was convinced, on the other hand, that the French nation as a whole, for whom he had the greatest admiration and respect—(cheers)—had no part in any of those circumstances of which perhaps there was reason to complain. If anything could strengthen the hands of the lovers of peace in France, who were, he had no hesitation in saying, almost the whole nation, it was the honour conferred by the two greatest cities of Britain upon the distinguished General who had reasserted the right of Egypt to re-exercise jurisdiction over her lost provinces and had emphasized her own legitimate influence in the Valley of the Nile. (Cheers.)

LORD KITCHENAR,

who on rising to acknowledge the toast was received with enthusiasm, said:—I have to thank Lord Rosebery very sincerely for the flattering terms in which he has proposed the toast. I feel very greatly honoured by being entertained here to-night as the youngest burgess of the City of Edinburg, and I think you all very heartily for the kind way in which you have drunk my health. Not long ago, in the Mansion House, I alluded to one of the results of the recent compaign as being that the British and Egyptian flags now fly in Khartum, I hope never to be hauled down—(cheers)—and I think it would interest you if I take you a step further on what remains, in consequence of that event, for us to do in the Sudan. I think all agree that our first task will be to civilise the inhabitants of those vast districts in the Valley of the Nile which it has fallen to our lot to be responsible for adminstering. We have done a great deal already, and we are still working hard open up those countries to easy access. (Cheers.) By this means we hope to introduce and facilitate what in some of its aspects is a very large civilising element. (Hear, hear.) At the same time we wish to prevent, as farss we can, the introduction with trade of those pernicious adjuncts, the liquor traffic and dishonest dealing with natives, which too frequently in new countries accompanied it. (Cheers.) We shall have to introduce or establish Government administration in those districts. We shall have to give justice to the people. We shall have to organise a police force. There is a great civilising power in the policeman. (Cheers and laughter.) Public security on our frontier and internally will have to be safeguarded, and we shall have to teach the inhabitants that they must develop their industrial habits in order to help to pay for the administration. They will also have to attend to sanitary regulations—(hear, hear)—and they will be also taught that they are not allowed to rob or do acts of violence amongst each other—(hear, hear)—and if they follow our guidance in this matter they may rest assured that the Government will leave them alone in undisturbed possession of their properties and their ancient rights. It is here that I should wish to see the English race step in and give what the Government cannot afford to provide—namely, education to the children of these poor people who have suffered during thirteen years an almost indescribable oppression. They are an intelligent race, entirely uneducated. The Mahdi, like every Oriental despot, put his face firmly against any form of instruction that would enlighten his people, and I can assure you they would take advantage if the means were placed at their disposal, and highly appreciate education if it were given to their children. I do not mean to be understood to advocate that education should always be free in the Sudan. I think that as the country prospers, as I feel sure it will prosper, the people will be able to pay for the edncation of their children, and I merely propose that by the formation of a Gordon Memorial College at Khartum—(cheers)—conducted on English lines by English masters, we should give to these people the nucleus of education round which future developments will grow. By this gift we should in some way pay a debt that we owe. Much might be said of how Gordon would have rejoiced had he known that by his death the blessing of education would be given to the people that he loved and among whom he died. (Cheers.) Much might be said of what this gift will do to abolish fanaticism and slavery, but here, speaking to a hard-headed Scotch audience, I can only say I would like to remark that if you had left a fertile property that had been for thirteen years uncultivated you would have to spend something on tilling the ground before yuo could reap the harvest—(hear, hear)—and to all those who spend large sums in advertising their goods, surely it must occur that it would be a benefit to them if they spent money in teaching the inhabitants of this new market which has been opened to read their advertisements. (Laughter.) And you must remember that if you do not educate those people, somebody else will—(hear, her)—and will implant upon their minds influences which may lead to the greatest difficulties that we may have to overcome in the country. To form a college such as I propose I consider that £100,000 would be necessary. I do not think it could be well done for less, and if it were not well done I should not care to have a hand in its formation. (Hear, hear.) Out of that sum I would propose that £90,000 should be invested in order to permanently provide for the salaries of the English masters that it would be necessary to maintain. If the tcollege were not started on some such permanent foundation as that I feel sure it could not successfully do the work that is before it, and also, I do not think that the college should come year by year to ask for aid at your hands. Of course, at the beginning the college would have to be a school for almost elementary education, but as the country progressed the college would develop into a higher form of instruction and would enable the pupils to take positions as clerks in the Government, and positions in the telegraphs as land surveyors, as tax collectors, and many other positions of Goverment, and I hope they would develop into technical schools of agriculture and irrigation and engineering, and perhaps, last of all, of medicine, and thus form a worthy memorial of Gordon and a centre of English education in the heart of Africa. (Cheers.) Regarding the prosperity of the country, I feel sure that you would like to know the very successful results we have obtained lately in the Dongola province. That province this year was rated at half its taxes, and without the least complaint coming to my ears they have paid in money into the Treasury the entire cost of the administration of the province. (Cheers.) It was with the greatest doubt and hesitation before I determined to make this appeal for so large a sum as £100,000; but what made up my mind in the first instance was the great interest and the considerable pecuniary support I received from Lord Rosebery—(cheers)—as well as from Her Majesty's Government and Lord Cromer. I went down to the City to seek advice and help, and some said it would be easy to get the money; others, looking at the largeness of the sum, that it might be diffiult, at any rate; but they all agreed that the money would not be forthcoming unless I asked for it—(laughter and cheers)—and now I do ask for it. (Cheers.) I ask the people of the United Kingdom, I ask the people in our Colonies, I ask the people in that great English-speaking sister nation of America to help me—(cheers)—to form a worthy Gordon memorial college at Khartum. (Cheers.) To you, Scotsmen, I can appeal with confidence. There is no one that has done so much for the civilisation of Africa as Scotsmen, and if you help in this great work you will be only following in the footsteps of those that have gone before. Remember Livingstone, remember Moffat, remember Gordon! (Loud cheers.)

THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

THE *Times*' Pekin correspondent says that all is quiet there. The Empress has used her power with moderation and strengthened her position. Russian influence in the Tsung-li-Yamen is maintained. New mining and railway regulations are issued. They will not be accepted by the foreign Ministers.

A representative of Reuter's Agency had an interview on Nov. 28 with Colonel O. F. Lewis, R.E., who has just returned from Wei-hai-wei. His report is now in the hands of the War Office, and Colonel Lewis will shortly proceed to Gibraltar, to take up his new appointment as Colonel on the Staff, Commanding Royal Engineers. Colonel Lewis showed to Reuter's representative a photograph in which two battle-ships, one first-class cruiser, one second-class cruiser, and four other war-ships of various classes were shown at anchor in the port, there being at the same time ample room for a much larger fleet.

An account of the Marquis Ito's recent interview with the Emperor of China has reached London. The Emperor expressed great interest in the progress made by Japan, and asked the Marquis to oblige the Tsung-li-Yamen with his views about "the proper procedure and processes of reform." The Dowager-Empress executed her coup d'etat the following day.

MR. BALFOUR AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

MR. BALFOUR has addressed the following letter a correspondent at Sunderland, under date of Nov. 28:—

Dear Sir,—You ask in your letter of the 25th inst. for some information as to the policy I advocated and the pledges I gave during the election campaign of 1895 on the subject of making better provision for the aged poor. The relevant paragraph from my address runs as follows:—". . . We think that the time of Parliament cannot be worse employed than in carrying out these revolutionary designs, or better employed than in furthering legislative changes which may, perhaps, excite less controversy, but touch more nearly the daily life of the people. Without entertaining unreasonable hopes as to the good which Acts of Parliament are able to accomplish, we hold that there is sufficient to be done, both in town and country, both in Great Britain and in Ireland, to tax all the energies of the Legislature. The better housing of the working classes; the encouragement of freehold occupancy; the amelioration of the lot of the aged poor; the protection of agricultural tenants in their improvements; the preservation of voluntary schools and of the great religious interests bound up with voluntary schools; the provision of compensation to injured workmen; the easing of the heavy burdens under which British agriculture is in danger of sinking; and the opening of markets for British industry are some of the subjects on which the labour of a Unionist Government and of the Unionist party may well be expended. In respect to all of them something, in respect to some of them much, may, I believe, be done; and should you return us to power we shall strenuously endeavour to do it." In addition to this, the only passage on which I can lay my hands relating to the aged poor in any speech I delivered to my constituents is the following (see the *Times* and "Manchester" Courier of July 11, 1895):—"But before I finish this account of some of the items in our positive programme, ought I not to say something about the provision for the aged poor? That there is an evil here which requires to be dealt with no man can doubt. You have only to look at the statistic of the proportion of persons over sixty-five who are compelled to seek poor relief in order to see that if it be possible, we ought do to something to ameliorate their lot, and to soften the last days of those who, in the time of their strenght and of their prosperity, did good work for their families and for society. Now, I have never disguised from myself that the question is surrounded with difficulties, but in regard to those difficulties I will say this much—that though it is possibly beyond the power of the State to ensure that in every case of a poor person surviving the age of sixty-five there shall be a pension provided other than that already secured out of the rates by the Poor-law system, nevertheless I cannot doubt that by the aid of the friendly societies, and possibly by an alteration of the existing system of Poor-law classification, it may be possible—it must be possible—to prevent those who have led an honourable and abstemious life worthy of a citizen of this country from being in their old age classed with those who have been the worthless waifs and strays, the waste products, the useless members of the society to which they belong." Both these enunciations of policy were made subsequent to the issue of the card referred to in your letter. This card was not a "polling card" and was not, as Mr. Asquith seems to suppose, issued on the morning of the election. It was, on the country, circulated without my knowledge or consent before my arrival on the scene of action, and if any false impression was created by it (which may be doubted) my authentic utterances, already quoted, were sufficient, so far as my constituents were concerned, entirely to dispel it. So far as the general public were concerned, there could of course be no false impression to dispel. My address and speeches, published as they were in all the leading papers, were not merely the legitimate, but the only source from which any knowledge of my opinions could be derived. It was not till it occurred to some ingenious gentlemen (the Home Rule candidate, I understand, for a Welsh constituency) to describe the card as my election address that any doubt can have arisen as to my attitude in 1895 on the question of better provision for the aged poor.

CONSECRATION OF DR. WELLDON.

ON Nov. 30 (St. Andrew's Day) a large congregation assembled in St. Paul's Cathedral to witness the consecration of the Rev. J. E. Cowell Welldon, D.D., Headmaster of Harrow, as Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, and of the Hon. and Rev. A. T. Lyttelton, D.D., as Bishop Suffragan of Southampton. The Dean and Chapter received the Archbishop of Canterbury at the great west door at ten o'clock, and the prelates who assisted his Grace were the Bishops of London, Winchester, Chichester, Bath and Wells, Petersborough, Guilford, Stepney, and Bishop Johnson, late of Calcutta. There were also in attendance Sir John Hassard, the principal registrar of the province; Sir John Hanham, the Apparitor-General; Mr. Harry Lee, the Archbishop's secretary; Mr. Ryder, the Assistant-Keeper of the Records, and others. Dr. Butler, selecting as his text St. John i., part of the 42nd verse, "He brought him to Jesus," preached an impressive and eloquent sermon, in the course of which he said that the two men to be consecrated that day had known each other from boyhood, had played at the same school, been fellow-students at the same university, and were now on the same day summoned to the highest duties in the Church. The Bishop of Cacutta would be the servant of thousands who spoke the English tongue and the servant of millions to whom English was the tongue of strangers and conquerors. It was a good omen that about the same time both the chief civil ruler (Lord Curzon) and the chief ecclesiastical ruler were going out to India together. They were no strangers. At school they were boys together. Since boyhood they had been close friends, and it was not the first time they were fellow-travellers. That they might both be a blessing to the peoples of India was the prayer of thousands of the English people. Every year (said the preacher) India is drawing nearer to the imagination and to the heart of the slowly-moving British people. We are haunted by a growing conviction that we owe a vast immeasurable debt to India. He appealed to women to assist in the payment of this debt. There is a new profession for Christian women in the East, for it is through women, and women alone, that Christian graces, civilisation, literature, and medical skill can reach the mothers, wives, and maidens of India. It is noteworthy that this eloquent appeal on behalf of our Empire in the East was delivered from a pulpit erected in memory of a British officer in the Indian Army. The Bishop of London and Bishop Johnson presented Dr. Welldon, and the Bishops of Winchester and Peterborough presented Dr. Lyttelton for consecration. The consecration proceeded as usual. Amongst those present in the choir were Earl Spencer, Lord George Hamilton (Secretary of State for India), Mrs. Creighton, and Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P.

NEW SCENES OF CLERICAL LIFE.

REV. ARTHUR H. STANTON writes from St. Alban's Holborn, to the *Times*:—"For six years after St. Alban's was consecrated we used to try to follow exactly the direction of the Prayer-book about Communion of the Sick. Then, as I always understood, with the tacit permission of the Bishop of London, Dr. Tait, we were allowed to take the Sacrament from the altar. The last time I used this service in this parish was a significant one. It was in Verulam-street, first floor back, in July, time 11-30 p.m. I was sent for because a woman who was supposed to be dying said she would like 'the Communions.' As soon as I had spread the fair white linen cloth over the filthy table, bugs ran across it, and my attention during the service was devoted to keeping them off the bread and from crawling up the cup. In kneeling I kicked over a pot of beer which a 'lady' who had volunteered to 'mind' the patient had got in for midnight refreshment, and who had fled at my approach and secreted it under the table. With the perspiration running down my face and a surplice stained with beer, I concluded the service in twenty minutes, but I have never thought it 'high Communion with a simple altar meekly spread,' &c. One day a poor man came to the alter here and held out his hand for the Sacrament. He closed his fingers on it, and on intimating to him that he must put it into his mouth, he looked up into my face and said, 'I want to take it away to my little boy, who is dying.' I told him I would see to that after the service. So he made his first Communion, and his faith and concern for his child were the preparation. On great festivals we sometimes carry the Sacrament to seven or eight sick people who cannot get to church. If we are never to communicate them except with a communion service, neither strength nor circumstance will suffice; they must go without. Whatever may be the legal interpretation of the rubrics, they were drawn up over 300 years ago in a time of great religious commotion and when London was not a quarter as large as it is now; and is not charity above law? Unless perchance she has fled away altogether to heaven along with courtesy and common sense, scared away by religious controversy."

RUSSIAN NAVAL AND MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

I HEAR from Russia (telegraphs the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*) that the utmost activity prevails in the naval yards of Nicolaieff on the Black Sea and at Sebastopol. Large stores of various kinds are being accumulated in Odessa for shipment to the Far East by boats of the Volunteer Fleet. It is noteworthy that the Murghab Railway northward from Merv is being silently completed. This brings the railway system right up to the Afghan frontier. There is, further, no doubt that the forces in Russian Turkestan have been recently added to. Between the Caspian and Samarkand there are now approximately 42,000 men. In, 1890 here were only 35,000.

THE DREYFUS-PICQUART CASE.

THE excitement following on the decision to send Colonel Picquart before a Court-martial has become intense in Paris. Protests against the prosecution are being signed by thousands of persons. It is asserted by Colonel Picquart's friends that Colonel Schwarzkoppen is prepared to give evidence that he wrote the document known as the petit bleu, which Colonel Picquart is to be accused of forging.

It the Chamber of Deputies, on Nov. 28, there was an exciting debate concerning the Picquart Court-martial. It was raised by an interpellation of M. Millerand. M. Poincare, a member of the Dupuy Cabinet of 1894, declared that an effort was being made, without the responsibility of the Government, to prevent certain abuses in the bureaux of the War Office from becoming known. It was strange that; for the third time Colonel Picquart should be prosecuted and that other more serious acts should unaccountably be allowed to go unpunished. These methods were such as even to make the calmest revolt. The Court of Cassation was examining the new facts in connection with the Dreyfus case, and what he asked was that it should be left to examine them in complete independence, all procedure connected with the case being adjourned till later on. M. Cavaignace complained that revision had been decided on before the Chamber was consulted. M. Millerand, in his interpellation, contended that the Minister of War might intervence to alter the date fixed for the Picquart Court-martial. After some discussion on this point, M. de Freycinet made a statement to the effect that the Dreyfus case was in the hands of the Court of Cassation, and that the Government would refuse to that Court nothing "under the guarantee of the interests of the national defence." M. Dupuy afterwards made a similar statement. He said the Government would not intervence to alter the date of the Court-martial, but if the court of Cassation demanded the documents in the case the Government would provide them. The Chamber approved the declarations of the Ministers by 437 votes to 73.

The subject of the Court-martial was raised in the Senate, on Nov. 29, by M. Monis, who urged that the Court of Cassation was now the sole judge of the Dreyfus case, and that a conflict of jurisdiction would arise if military justice were allowed to take up a matter dating from two years ago in order, apparently, to prejudice the case. M. Dupuy, in reply, recapitulated his statement of Monday in the Chamber and repudiated any idea of shirking his responsibilities and throwing them on the Court of Cassation. He had not dictated to that Court, but had stated that its powers were unlimited, and that if it claimed documents it would no where encounter obstruction.

It is expected that the Court of Cassation will apply for the Picquart dossier, which will involve a postponement of the Court-martial.

General Mercier, speaking at a wine party given him on Nov. 29 at Le Mans, referred to the advocates of revision of the Dreyfus case as "intellectual Byzantines," and "victims of morbid decadence."

AMERICA, SPAIN, AND THE PHILIPPINES.

WHEN the Peace Commission met in Paris on Nov. 28 the Spanish Commissioners announced that, while maintaining their interpretation of the Washington protocol, they were constrained to yield to force and therefore abandoned the sovereignty of the Philippine and Sulu Islands in consideration of the indemnity of 20,000,000 dol. The articles of the definite treaty of peace are at once to be drafted.

A Red-book dealing with the peace negotiations between Spain and the United States is in course of preparation in Madrid.

A telegram from Havana anounces that Marshal Blanco has transferred his command to General Jiminez Castellanos, and sailed for Spain on Nov. 27.

The Congress of the Spanish Chambers of Commerce was closed on Nov. 27. The delegates sent to the Queen-Regent a message expressing their loyalty and their desire for national union.

The *Times*' Philadelphia correspondent says the garrison for Cuba will be 30,000 men, for Puerto Rico 7000, and for the Philippines 20,000.

According to a Washington correspondent, the United States Government will pursue the most liberal tariff policy possible in the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Cuba, and will offer equal trade rights to all nations.

A new Cuban tariff, arranged for revenue and not for protection, has been approved by the Washington Cabinet. The duties will be from 25 to 60 per cent below those of the Spanish tariff.

The *Debats* of Nov. 30, in an article on the lessons of the Spanish-American war, discuses the probable results of a war between France and Great Britain, and concludes that it would be calamitous for both.

THE KAISER'S RETURN.

THE German Emperor and Empress arrived at Potsdam on Nov. 26, on their return from their visit to the East.

There are still many signs of political discontent amongst different classes in Germay. In an article in the *Vorwaerts* the Emperor is said to be everywhere and the Chancellor nowhere. The greatest dissatisfaction prevails amongst the Socialists, who are tired of the police regime under which they live.

Details respecting the new Army Bill about to be submitted to the Reichstag were published in Berlin on Nov. 29, from which it appears that the Prussian contingent, on the peace footing, will be increased by 11,424 men and 2,850 horses, and the Saxon by 2073 men and 887 horses. Herr Richter estimates that the real increase will be 16,000 men in all, and remarks that this is the German answer to the Tsar's disarmament proposal.

Count Thun, the Austrian Premier, stated in the Reichsrath on Nov. 29 that if the expulsion of Austrians from Prussia continued retaliatory measures would be taken. The declaration of Count Thun has created a great impression both in Germany and Austria.

In the Italian Chamber on Nov. 29 the Foreign Minister said he should demand complete satisfaction for the arrest of an Italian newspaper correspondent in Palestine during the Kaiser's tour.

The Paris *Courrier du Soir* asserts that the German Emperor is about to take measures for developing a rapprochement between France and Germany.

LORD LISTER AND THE PLAGUE COMMISSION.

THE anniversary meeting of the Royal Society was held on Nov. 30 at Burlington House. Lord Lister in his presidential address referred to some of the Fellows who have died during past year. He expressed his satisfaction that an expert commission had been sent out to Bombay to inquire into the subject of the plague. He did not think that there would be any serious risk to the commissioners. One of the subjects they would have to investigate was the efficacy of the preventive injections of M. Haffkine, who had promised to come over to this country next May, and lay his facts before the society. Lord Lister proceeded to speak of the enlightened action of Mr. Chamberlain regarding malaria and other diseases in Africa, and the steps he had taken to arrest the ravages of rinderpest among cattle in South Africa. He stated that Dr. Kolle and Dr. George Turner, after investigations based on the facts ascertained by Koch, had discovered a mode of treatment by injection which secured complete and lasting immunity from rinderpest, and in that way, during the last two years, the lives of more than 700,000 cattle had been saved.—The various medals were presented, and officers and council for the ensuing year were elected.

Lord Lister was re-elected president, and Mr. A. B. Kempe was chosen to fill the place of treasurer, in the room of Sir John Evans, who retires.

In the evening the annual dinner of the society was held in the Hotel Metropole, Lord Lister in the chair. There was a large and distinguished gathering of guests. The Lord Chancellor responded to the toast of "The Legislature,"— The toast of the evening, "The Royal Society," was proposed by the Bishop of London and acknowledged by the Chairman.—Sir A. Geikie proposed "The Guests," and Lord Curzon of Kedleston and Lord Kitchener responded.

THE LOSS OF THE MOHEGAN.

IN the Wreck Inquiry Court, on Nov. 26, Mr. R. H. Marsham gave judgment with respect to the loss of the Mohegan. Answering the various questions submitted by the Board of Trade, the Court held that the vessel was in good and seaworthy condition when she left the Thames; that her compasses were sufficient, and could not have been affected by the electric current from her dynamos; that she was adequately supplied with boats, which were ready for use, though the Court was of opinion that a lifeboat should be swung out on each side of a passenger vessel when navigating the Channel. The Court also found that the vessel was supplied with lamps independently of the electric lamps; that she was efficiently officered and manned; and that her master was in good health at the time of the wreck. The Eddystone Lighthouse was passed at a distance not greater than three miles, and the course subsequently steered was west by north. A proper lookout was set, but the Court was not prepared to say that it was kept. The Court was of opinion that the cause of the wreck was that a wrong course was steered after the vessel passed the Eddystone. The Court dealt with other questions with respect to the launching of the boats, the assistance rendered by boats from the shore, and other matters, and found that every possible effort was made by the master, officers, and crew to save life, and that good discipline was maintained after the casualty.

THE SAVAGE CLUB AND THE SIRDAR.

THE forty-first anniversary dinner of the Savage Club was held on Saturday evening at the Holborn Restaurant, Mr. G. A. Henty presided, and there was a distinguished company.

Lord Kitchener was prevented from being present by an engagement to dine with the Duke of Cambridge. After the toasts of "The Queen" and "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the other Members of the Royal Family," the Prince of Wales being claimed by the Chairman as the prince of "good fellows" and therefore the prince of "Savages," the Chairman proposed "Her Majesty's forces." He deeply regretted that Lord Kitchener, whose name was to have been connected with the toast, was not present; but he had sent to say that he hoped to join the members at the club later on. (Cheers.) Referring to the present situation, he remarked that at no time in our present history was the nation so firmly united as at present, and certainly at no time was it so well prepared to meet any combination that might be formed against it by sea or land—Admiral Stewart, who was to have responded for the Navy, was not present.—Sir E. Thackeray responded for the Army.—Sir Evelyn Wood also replied, He said that many years ago, before most of the Savages, and certainly all the ladies present, were born—(laughter)—he did that which the Admiralty had done in regard to this toast—he abandoned his post, and left the Navy. He left because, being ashore in the Crimea, they realised that the ships could go no further, and they hoped the Army was going on. One great advantage which the Navy had over the Army was that in their every-day life they had the most unexampled opportunities of doing deeds of thorism, as was shown by the recent act of an engineer in endeavouring to save life in the engine-room when an explosion took place. (Cheers). Many years ago, when he was serving with the chairman in the Ashanti war, he wished to make a present to his "papa," who served him well at 5s. a day, and who brought with him twenty sons. (Laughter.) All these sons were between twenty-one and twenty-three years of age. (Renewed laughter.) The father was the finest of the lot. In every fight he put himself at the front, and would never let his master get there if he could help it. After the six months' campaign, as he was returning to England he offered the man any mortal present he liked. He sent to the Army and Navy Stores, and ordered a twenty guinea umbrella, which it would take two men to carry, and between every steel rib there was a covering of silk more hideous than the other, and when the present arrived at Cape Coast Castle the garrison was paraded, the troops presented arms, and they marched past the present. (Laughter.) But that was not the only present, for the warrior clad in a strip of linen, was too modest a man to ask for an umbrella, the presentation of which in that country was a great honour. Asked what could be sent to him from England, the man chose a tall black hat, and he sent him one at 23s. from the Army and Navy Stores. (Loud laughter.) - Lord Reay responded for "The Visitors."

A large number of the members, accompanied by their guests, afterwards proceeded to the clubhouse in Adelphi-terrace, where the entertainment was resumed. Mr. Henty again presiding. Lord Kitchener was expected to arrive at half-past eleven o'clock, but it was just on midnight before he was able to reach the club. On entering the dining-room the Sirdar, who received a most hearty welcome, was conducted by Mr. Denny to the seat which had been reserved for him on the right of the chairman, and by the side of Major Lord Edward Cecil, who had previously arrived.

The Chairman asked the company to resume their seats, and added that their distinguished guest did not desire that any speeches might be made (this being the ordinary custom of the club at their gatherings). The entertainment was then proceeded with, the Sirdar prolonging his visit for more than an hour.

Before leaving, Lord Kitchiner said he desired to thank them very much for their kind reception. He greatly regretted that he had been unable to dine with them, which would have given him much pleasure but he had to attend to superior authority.—"He's a jolly good fellow" was then sung; and the Sirdar, who shook hands with several of the members, left amid a specially warm "Savage salute." Before finally departing from the club, under the conduct of Mr. Denny, Lord Kitchener told the hon. secretary that he had greatly enjoyed his visit.

LEO BRITANNICUS.

MR. AUSTIN's poem "Pax Britannica" suffered severely from the fact that the *Times* is not an illustraded paper. F. C. G. endeavoured in the *Westminster* (without any sort of permission) to remedy this obvious omission. The "argument" of the poem is very simple. The "jealous nations" looked at the sleeping lion, and asked, "What if we strike?" Unfortunately, the lion seemed to have heard, for, having "lengthened his limbs and crisped his mane," She (Britannia by this time) arose and asked, "Where are my foes?" *

[N.B.—"This question is not asked till the hair has been crisped."]

* Querry: Is "foes" a misprint for "clothes"?

Another critic writes:—Some of his epithes, regarded merely as such and with no regard whatever to their place in the text, are neat enough, albeit one or two of them border on triteness. "Rolling ramparts," "white-winged keels" "moated by her main," "pillowed on her Part," "sentinelled in steel," and "fringed with fire," are collocations that belong to a fairly skilful poet's stock-in-trade. But he never gets home. There is no flash of true inspiration in his *Pax Britannica*. It gives you altogether the notion of a poem that was written to order or to suit the occasion. By common consent the following stanza has been focussed for examination, and Mr. Gould, the cleverest of our pictorial satirists, has put it into a comical caricature.

"Slowly as stirs a lion from his bed,
Lengthens his limbs, and crisps his mane, she rose!
Then shook out all her strength, and, flashing said,
'Where are my foes?'"

"Bristled" would have been nearer the truth than "crisped," but then "bristled" had been used before. If the lady who got out of bed like a lion "shook out all her strength" there must have been no strength left. And how did she "flash"? Like a figure of Britannia in a firework display at the Crystal Palace. As to that last line, it is nonsense. If there was a question, which Britannia felt it would be superfluous to ask it, was "where are my foes"? She knew where they were, well enough. And she was not at all lonely in the knowledge. And what is more she knows where they are at this moment. As a piece of lyrical mechanism the next and only stanza I feel impelled to quote is not without a kind of merit.

"From field and forge there thronged embattled hosts,
And that one struck the anvil, this the lyre,
And from the furnaces of war her coasts
Were fringed with fire."

There was always a foothold of fact in Tennyson's patriotic poems, as there should be in every strain of the kind, otherwise the outburst is worthless. Now what I should like to know is if those "embattled hosts" (we have heard of them before, have'nt we?) did behave as is described. One lot striking the anvil and the other bellowing the chorus in the manner of the chorus in "Il Trovatore"? In one respect Mr. Alfred Austin is superior to Sir Lewis Morris, if not to Sir Edwin Arnold. He can drop into the mysterious. What price this?

"Dazed and dismayed, they veiled their futile vow."
Did they now? Poor dear! Poor poet! Poor laureate!

SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAMD AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE popular lecture at Toynbee Hall, Whitechapel on Saturday (Nov.26), was delivered by Sir Thomas Southerland, M. P., on. "The Suez Canal." Mr. Wyatt occupied the chair. The Lecturer gave an account of the initial difficulties which M. Ferdinand de Lesseps had to confront in the endeavour to enlist for his project the support of the Viceroy of Egypt, the Sultan of Turkey, and the British Government, and recalled the word which were addressed to M. de Lesseps by Lord Palmerston—"The whole thing is physically impossible; our engineers have told us it is impossible, and therefore it is but a device to bring abont to French interference in Egypt." From the chambers of commerce in Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and other great towns, Lesseps obtained much sympathy, but not sufficent to weaken the decision of Palmerston, who in a debate in the House of Commons declared that the canal scheme was 'simply a bubble by which to attract gullible investors." Another debate took place in 1858, and Disraeli, who was then leader of the House of Commons, declared that the idea was "impossible and absurd." Stephenson, the greatest engineer of the day, staked his reputation that a canal through the sandy desert was "absolutely impracticable." There were, however, other engineers, such as Sir John Hawkshaw, who gave a verdict, in the opposite sense, The Struggle went on for five years, and then Prince Metternich, who was then no friend of England, advised Lesseps to form a company, begin the canal, and defy Turkey and England together. The construction of the canal was commenced in 1859, and completed ten years later. During the first three years of its existence the canal did not pay its expenses, but the invention of a compound engine, by which the consumption of coal was diminished at one swoop by 50 per cent. revolutionished maritime commerce, and the gross tonnage passing through the canal rose from 6,00,000 tons in 1870 to 12,000,000 tons in 1896; and, not withstanding Lord Palmerston's fear, Britishships carried three-quarters of the commercegoing through the canal. Surely it was one of those circumstances which illustrated what was called the irony of fate that Disraeli, when Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons should denounce the canal as a physical impossibility and when Lord Beaconsfield, purchased, half the share capital in the canal. And a very good bargain indeed we made. The shares cost under £5,000,000, and they were worth, to-day at the market price at least £25,000,000.

LORD ROBERTS ON THE BATTLE OF OMDURMAN.

LORD ROBERTS, who was presented with the freedom of Cardiff four years ago, writes as follows, in reply to a letter from the *Cardiff Western Mail*:—From a military point of view the battle of Omdurman was in my opinion a most valuable and important feat of arms, while the results to the nation, politically and commercially, can hardly be overestimated. It was a proof that the Sirdar possesses all the qualities which are necessary for a general commanding an army in the field—clear judgment, sound common sense, tenacity of purpose, above all of perception, promptitude of decision, and, above all, an infinite capacity for taking pains, while his talent for organisation has shone most conspicuously. It is owing to Lord Kitchener that the Egyptian army has been turned into such a splendid fighting machine, and it is to the system of organisation which he perfected in such a masterly manner that the several details of the campaign in the Sudan were carried out without a hitch in the face of considerable difficulties, and he was enabled to concentrate his force on the plains of Omdurman almost to the hour at which he had predicted long before that Gordon should at last be avenged. I congratulate the people of Cardiff on being amongst the first to show their appreciation of Lord Kitchener's great services and those of the gallant soldiers who fought under his command, and I am proud to think that the roll on which my name is borne as a freeman will henceforth include that of Lord Kitchener of Khartum. I only wish that it were possible for me to be present on the occasion of his being presented with the freedom of the county borough of Cardiff.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Dec. 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J W Hose, BCS	Capt G H Boisragon, VC
Mr H J A Bowden, B	Capt C E Lloyd
Mr F E B Lloyd, B	Capt C G Robson
Mr L E A Mansfield, B	Capt F E Brandshaw
Mr J E E A Boyd, M	Capt W S P Ricketts, IMS
Mr G F Hall, M	Lieut H B St John
Mr F G Selby, Bo	Lieut R F Knox
Gen Sir C E Nairne, KCB	Lieut H T Naylor
Lt-Col R F Trotter	Lieut H A K Gough
Lt-Col E W St G Welchman	Lieut G Dick
Major F G Lucas, DSO	Lieut J B Bell
Major C H Hayes	Sub-Condr R Johnstone

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr G W Place BCS, 3 mos	Lt-Col W Loch, 8 days
Mr V A Stowell, BCS, 6 mos	Capt H F E Hodges, 2 mos
Mr H A Rose, BCS, 4 Apl, '99	Capt E W Wall, 10 days
Mr F Whymper, B, 2 mo 20 days	Capt E J Morgan, 3 days
Mr C E Hoonahan, B, 6 mos	Capt C E L Gilbert, 6 mos
Mr A C S West, M 1 mo	Lieut C S Eastmead, 7 days
	Condr T Spooner, 2 mos
	Condr M Spee, 9 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr R Parry, BCS	Mr C E Brasier, M
Mr A Porteous, BCS	Mr F S P Lely, Bo CS
Mr St Q Byrne, B	Brig-Gen G F Young, CB
Mr R W Lobo, B	Lt-Col R Cobb, IMS
Mr G J Rallings, B	Capt C G F Edwards
Mr J Christie, B	Lieut G G J Carmichael
Mr J Groves, B	Lieut K H Lloyd
Mr C L Taylor, B	Dr G Watt, CIE
Mr B W Cantopher, B	Condr G W Hare
Mr J C Thomas, B	Condr J Bell
Mr R W Martin, B	Sub-Condr H L Reynolds

THE "LONDON GZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL Nov, 25

4th Dragoon Guards—Lieut A G Jerrard is seconded for service of the West Coast of Africa

1st Dragoons—Capt K R Balfour retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity

12th Lancers—Squadron Sergt Major W H King, from 18th Hussars, to be Riding Master, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Lieut J B Kempthorne, removed from the Army

Royal Artillery—Lieut J S Edgar resigns his commission. Lieut C E G Woollcombe Adams. from the Duke of Connaught's Own Hampshire and Isle of Wight Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, on augmentation

Grenadier Guards—Capt the Hon W L Bagot retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity

Scots Guards—Lieut W F Lascelles is seconded for service on the Staff

Regimental Districts—Brevet Col A A Gagstin, from Lieutenant Colonel half pay, to be Colonel to command the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers and 68th the Durham Light Infantry, Regimental Districts, vice Major Gen R Upcher, C B, D S O, who has vacated on promotion

King's Liverpool Regt—Capt A St J Seton retires on retired pay

King's Own Scottish Borderers—Capt L C L Davidson is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health, Super Lieut A Blair to be Lieutenant, vice H G M Amos, appointed Adjutant

South Staffordshire Regt—Lieut A C Buckle is second for service on the West Coast of Africa

Royal North Lancashire Regt—Lieut R R Bowlby is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt—Major H Lynch retires on retired pay, Capt W K McClintock to be Major, vice H Lynch, Super Capt J H W Southey to be Captain vice W K McClintock

King's Royal Rifle Corps—Qmr and Hon Lieut W C Harrington from the West African Force, to be Quarter master, vice Hon Capt E F Overton, retired

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's—Super Lieut H C B Hopkinson to be Lieutenant, vice L T Stockwell, placed on temporary half pay

Connaught Rangers—Lieut C V Isaeke is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers

Hong Kong Regt—Subadar Mirzai Nadar Khan retires on retired pay, Jemadar Nadas Ali Khan retires on retired pay

Staff—Capt E S Bulfin, the Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt, to be Assistant Military Secretary and A D C to Major General local Lieut General Sir W F Butler, K C B, commanding the Troops in South Africa, Capt Hon H W Trefusis, Scots Guards, to be A D C to Major Gen W J Gascoigne, commanding the Troops in China and Hong Kong

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS

Lieutenant—W C Mickan, probationary, on Supplementary List, to Leander; H McI Edwards and F Crean, to Camperdown, F E Garforth, to Trafalgar S D Forbes, to Volage Nov 24 S F Rowelto Rodney Nov 28 M G Smith Cumming reqired to Austria, additional, for special service at Southampton, G R Mansell, to Alexandra, additional, for special service at Portland Nov 28 T A Williams, to Alecto N B S Noake, to Rodney, for Niger NNov 29

Lieutent, B N R—H Tronson, to the Defiance, for torpedo course undated.

Sub Lieutenants—G Hopwood, to Eclipse, the Hon R O B Bridgeman to Vivid, for Skate Dec, 12.

Sub Lieutenants R N R—A D Barff, te be a Lieutenant on the Supplementary List Oct 7, V H J Johnson Nov 25.

Midshipman—B L Hewitt, to Resolution Nov 26,

Assistant Engineer—J S Screech, probationary, to Proserine Nov 30.

Artificer Engineer—J H D Nichols, to Colossus, for Renerd.

Fleet Surgeon—H W D Walsh, to Sans Pareil Nov 25, E H Saunders, to Niobe undated.

Staff Surgeon—R Hickson, to Rupert Nov 25.

Surgeons—R Haines, to Camperdown Nov 24, G A S Bell, to Victory, for Duke of Willing on Nov 28.

Chaplain and Naval Instructor—Rev T W Robinson, to Niobe Dec 6.

Naval Instructor—G Williams, to President, additional, for temporary service at the R N College Nov 28.

Assistant Paymasters—P A Malpas, to Camperdown Nov 24, A Mudge, to Raleigh undated, A Bunbary, to Hermione Nov 29.

Clerks—O L Parsons, to Research, G Bowens, to Camperdown Nov 24, E P Jones, to Victorious Nov 29.

Assistant Clerks—W H Hughes and S W Finch, to Doris, supernumerary Nov 26.

Chief Gunner—H Bennett, to Niobe undated.

Gunners—G E Casley, to Pembroke, for Blenheim, G Salmon, to Rupert, D Havard a, to Leda, for Q D D, W J Uden, to Camperdown, H B Howell, to Vernon Staff, J D Thomas, to Camperdown, E Pears, to Pembroke for Sappho, C E Hutchins, to Vivid, for Ocean, F G Blewett, to Impregnable, for Circe.

Boatswains—T Whittle, to Victory, for Mercury Nov 19, R Ivermee, to Pembroke, for Blenheim undated, F Evans a, to Wye, A D D, J Gale a, to Repulse, Q D D, B Smith, to Pembroke, for Edinburgh, Hearn, to Pembroke, for Fleet Reserve Nov 22, T G Southwood, to Niobe, W J Harfoot, to Niobe, Q D D undated. A Summers a, to Melampus, Q D D Nov 12, A Perrin, to Camperdown, A McElligot, to Camperdown, Q D D, T Harris, to Vivid, for Ocean, W Goffin a, Thunderer, S Redman a, to Colossus Nov 24, J Dove a, to Benbow Dec 8.

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Beware of Substitutes.
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25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897	„ 10,236,133
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid.................	„ 34,921,812

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Examination and Certificate	10
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	„	6,980,000

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£250,000

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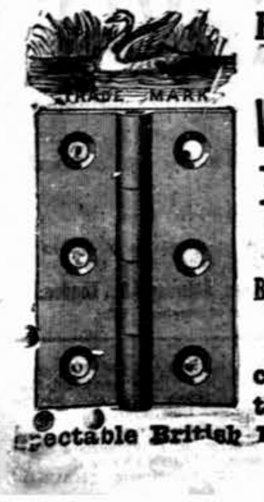

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Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic. (Used by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, when in India).

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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.

"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

(the Original),
Signed J. v. Liebig in Blue,

KEEPS FOR ANY TIME IN ANY CLIMATE.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

PENS

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 30, 1875.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO.'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere, Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shipper: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants London.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

DAWSON'S BOOTS

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK No75380

FAC-SIMILE OF ORDER FROM ROYALTY!

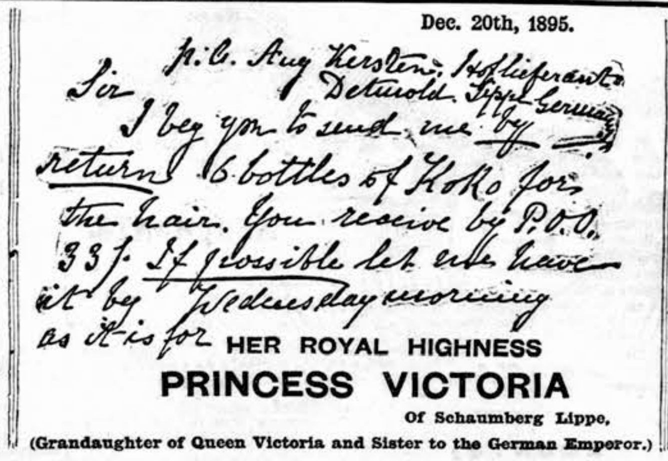
KOKO
FOR THE
HAIR
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

KOKO

Eradicates Scurf and Dandriff, Prevents Hair Falling, Promotes Growth, and is the Best Dressing for the Hair. Perfectly Harmless, Clean, Cooling, and Invigorating.

Of all Chemists, &c., 1/-, 2/6, and 4/6 sizes.

Depot: 11, Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.



Dec. 20th, 1895.

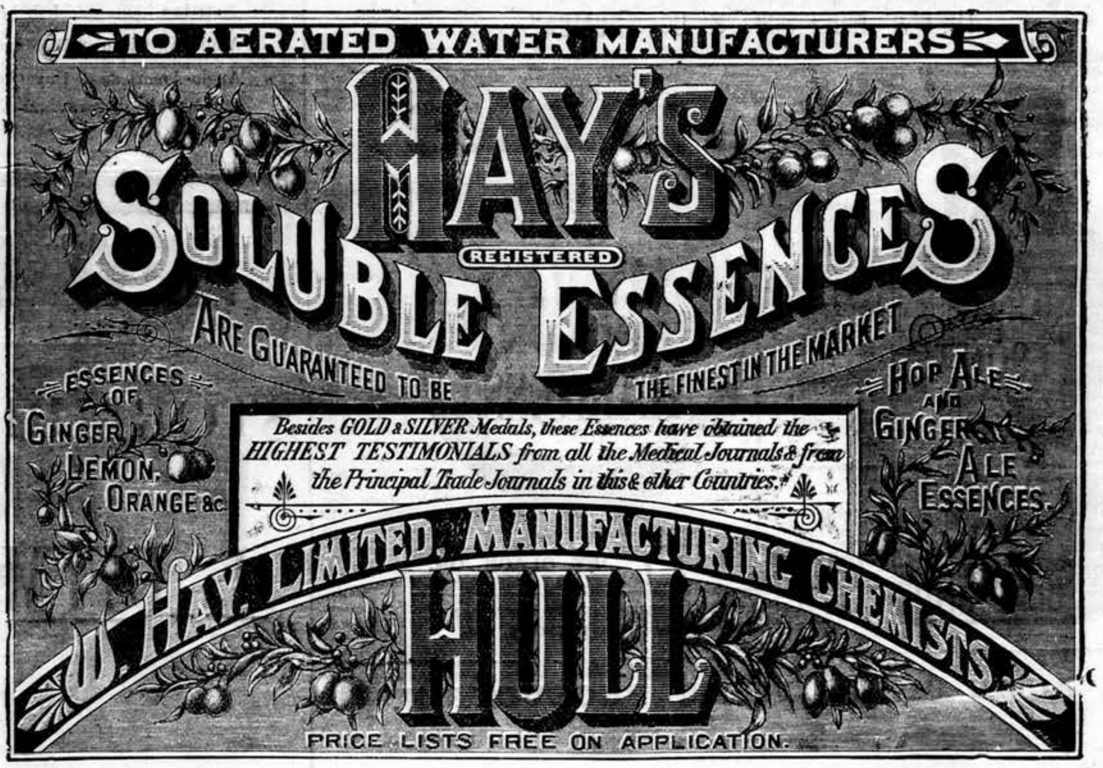
p.C. Aug Kersten, Hoflieferant Detmold Lippe Germany

Sir
I beg you to send me by return 6 bottles of Koko for the hair. You receive by P.O.O. 33/- If possible let me have it by Wednesday morning as it is for HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS VICTORIA Of Schaumberg Lippe,

(Grandaughter of Queen Victoria and Sister to the German Emperor.)

ROYAL ORDER!
ROYAL ORDER!
ROYAL ORDER!
ROYAL ORDER!
ROYAL ORDER!
ROYAL ORDER!

The difference between the cost per dozen bottles of Aerated Waters made from cheap or from best Essences is most trifling. The difference in quality is most marked.



TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

(REGISTERED)

ARE GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE MARKET

ESSENCES OF GINGER, LEMON, ORANGE &c.

HOP ALE AND GINGER ALE ESSENCES.

Besides GOLD & SILVER Medals, these Essences have obtained the HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS from all the Medical Journals & from the Principal Trade Journals in this & other Countries.

W. HAY, LIMITED, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

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PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

No Manufacturer using ordinary Essences can compete with one using HAY'S preparations. Write at once for a List, which will be sent post

PRESIDENTS OF MESSES & CLUB STEWARDS SHOULD TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE OF THE ABOVE.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

PRICE Rs. 2-14 PER GALLON.

Sole Manufacturers—**ENGELBERT & CO.,**
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Agents, with Stock—Messrs. MACBETH BROTHERS & CO., BOMBAY.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine **VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

[illegible] & Cº, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Cº, Agents in *Bombay.*

PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Cº, *Valence* (Drôme, France).

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for Ladies **Apiol & Steel Pills**

A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.

Price 5/- post free. Obtainable from

MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.

AGENTS, TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.

YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists London, England.

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Vinolia Soap

Don't use
Boiled Soap
for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

GUARANTEED HARMLESS.
A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM
"VINOLIA"
FOR THE SKIN
BLONDEAU & Cie.
LONDON DEPOT
Ryland Road,
LONDON, N.W.
For Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites. Rash &c.

For tching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
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The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it a undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

HUNTLY BLEND
REGISTERED
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FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

OF ALL MERCHANTS.

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AGENTS:

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S.&H.HARRIS'
EBONITE
BLACK BUT BEAUTIFUL
SHH
WATERPROOF
BLACKING

FOR
Boots, Shoes,
Harness,
AND ALL
Black Leather
Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

S.&H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE.
FOR
SADDLES,
BROWN
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ETC.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID
Or Self-shining Jet.

JET BLACK OIL
FOR HARNESS.

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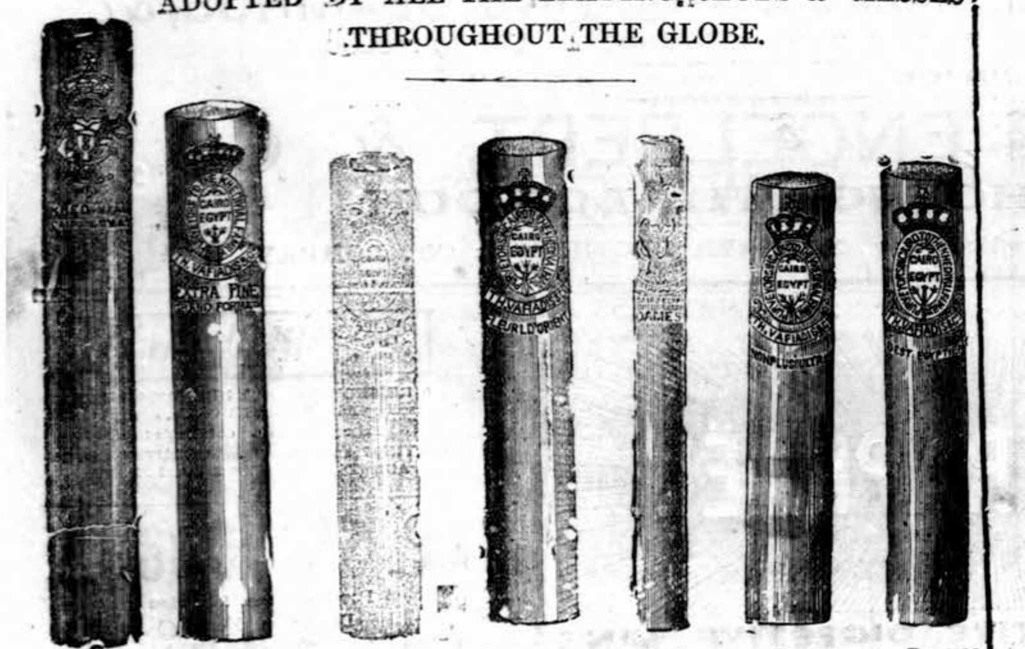
THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.



Per 100 Rs. 7 Rs. 5-8. Rs. 4-4. Rs. 31-2. Rs. 3-8. Rs 3-4. Rs. 2-12

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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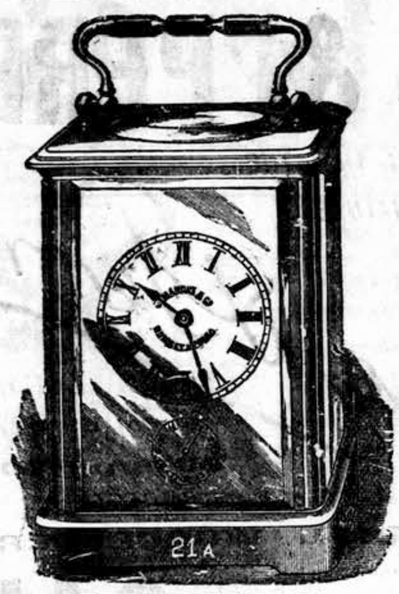
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
AND
DIAMOND MERCHANTS.



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Timepieces (non-strikers) ...	Rs. 35 to 85
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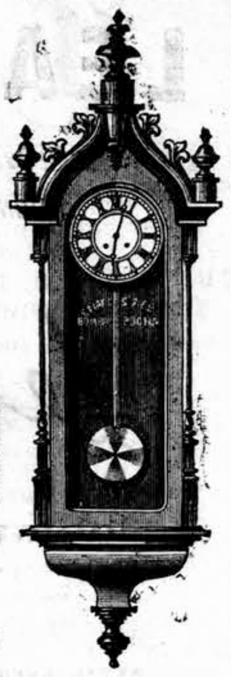

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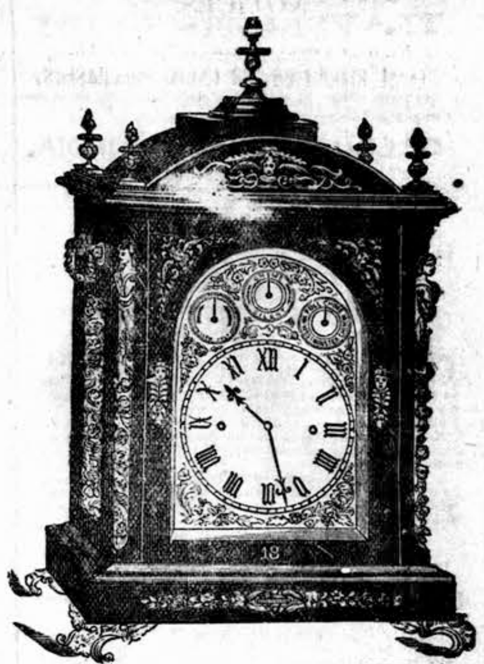

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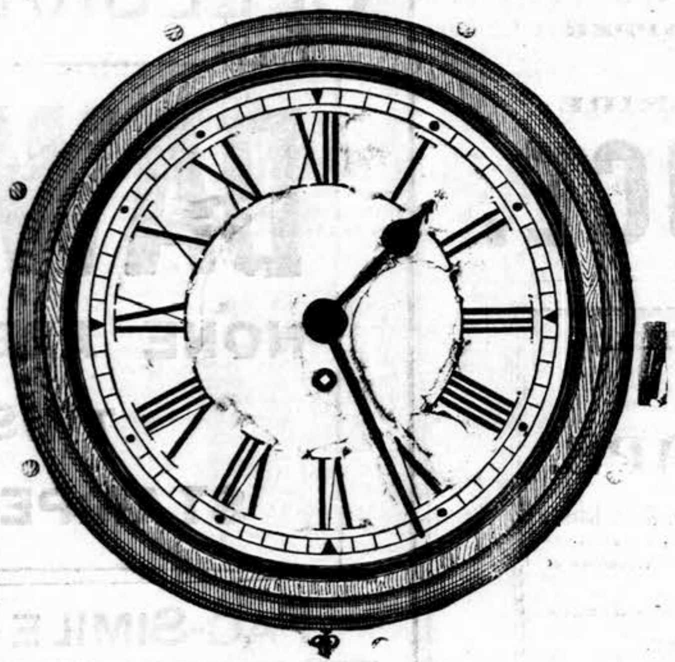

English 8-Day pendulum Timepiece, 12" dial, bold figures, plate-glass front, plain polished Mahogany case	Rs. 85
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All the above English Clocks have pendulums, chains and fusees. We need hardly say they are very superior articles and the best that can be made.

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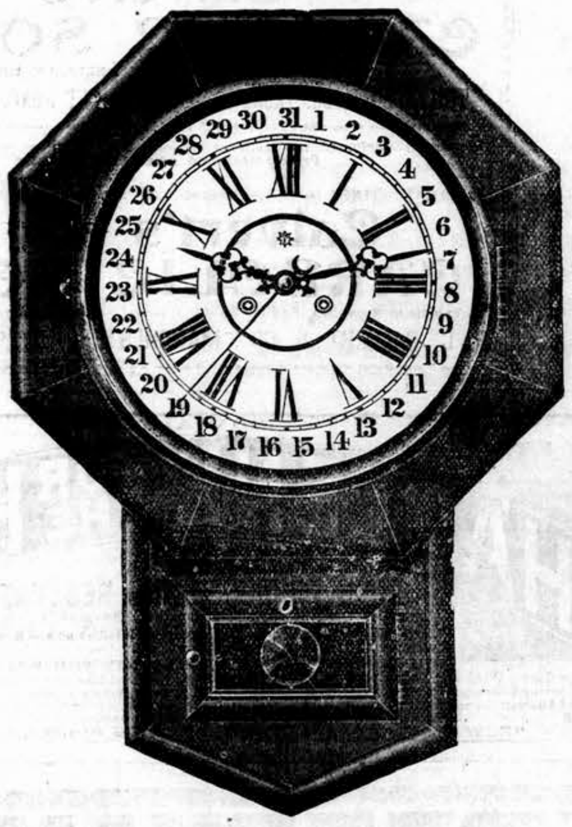

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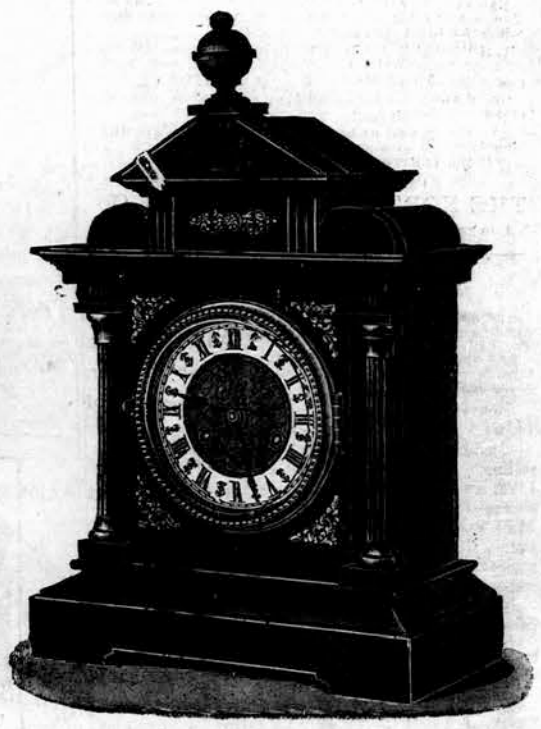

EIGHT-DAY CLOCKS,
in various woods and designs.
Splendid Timekeepers.
From Rs. 20.

NEW LAMPS! NEW LANTERNS!

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.

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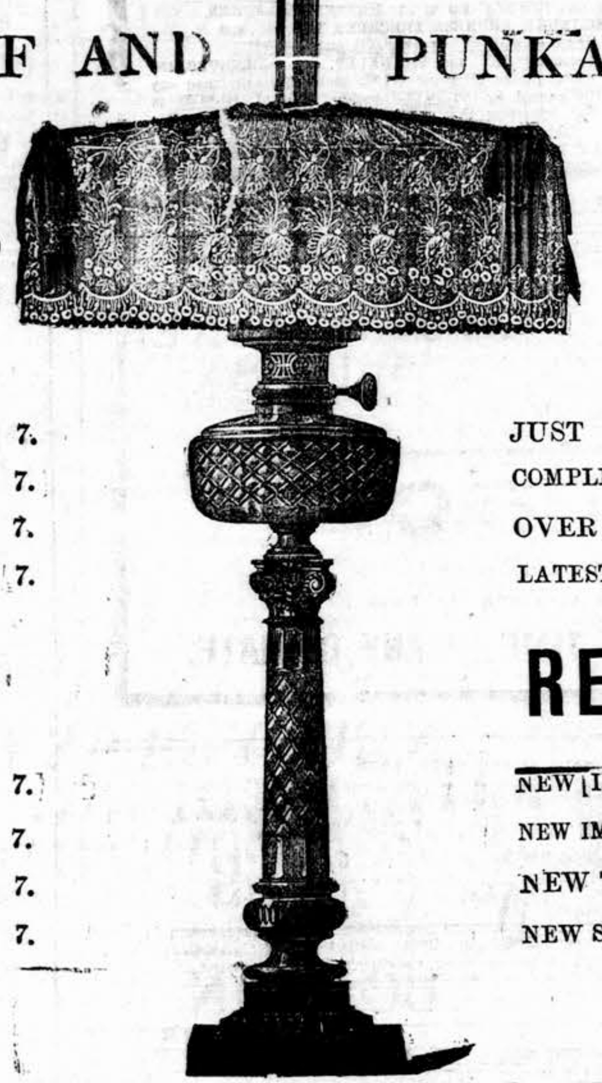

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

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LANCET.—*"A Beautiful and interesting preparation."* BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—*"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."*

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

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"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSE

Rs. 25.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4 1/16 inches by 2 3/4 inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
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Price Lists Free.

SKEEVIT

THIS is a pleasantly perfumed preparation which prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous insects.

It also cures prickly heat.

In Glass bottles suitable for pocket at 1/- and in 2 oz. Stoppered bottles at 2/- and 5 oz. 4/6.

Prepared by H. C. Stephens, Aldersgate St., London.
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